

# Newport Mercury

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## The Mercury.

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.  
JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.  
182 THAMES STREET,  
NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1788, and is now in its hundred and forty-second year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and the only one published in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading material, local and general news, well selected, interesting and valuable features and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: \$100 a year in advance. Single copies are sold at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

### Societies Occupying Mercury Hall.

MALIBON LODGE, No. 1, N. O. P., John Allen, Warden; James H. Goddard, Secretary; meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings in each month.  
THE NEWPORT HISTORICAL SOCIETY, James McLaughlin, President; Alex. McClellan, Secretary; meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday evenings of each month.  
HAWKINS LODGE, No. 1, K. of P., Albert C. Chubb, Warden; Charles H. Goddard, Secretary; meets every Friday evening.  
DAVIS DIVISION, No. 8, U. R. O. of P., Sir Knight Captain—Charles H. Goddard, Recorder; meets first Friday evening of each month.

## Local Matters.

### Teachers' Fund Entertainment

Masonic Hall was well filled Thursday evening with an appreciative audience, assembled there to listen to a concert for the benefit of the Teachers' Retirement Fund. The programme consisted of a musical and literary entertainment. A ladies' quartette, consisting of the Misses Martland, Buchanan, Titus and Bailey sang several numbers, which were rendered in a very pleasing manner. Miss Lillian Maher gave several readings, which delighted her hearers. Messrs. Rankin, Walker, Sprague and Tilly received a hearty encore for their selections, which was well deserved.

Special mention should be made of the solos of Messrs. F. S. Sprague and L. B. Walker, which were delightful to sit and listen to. It is regretted that one has not the opportunity to listen to them often in Newport.

Much credit is due the committee who had charge of the entertainment, and it is to be hoped that another such a treat may be offered the people of Newport again at an early date.

### New Pastors.

The Southern New England Methodist Conference which met in Providence this year has completed its sessions, the appointments of ministers being announced on Tuesday. Rev. Thomas E. Chandler will have charge of the First Methodist Church in this city, and Rev. C. Hurley Smith of the Thames Street Church. Rev. A. W. Kingsley is assigned to Middletown; Rev. P. M. Vinton, who has held the pastorate of the Thames Street Church for several years, goes to North Easton, Mass., and Rev. J. H. Allen goes from the First Church to East Weymouth, Mass.

Mr. B. W. Pearce, who has resided here more than half his life, next Monday enters upon the eighty-second year of his life. Mr. Pearce, who resides at No. 18 Farewell street, has been obliged, by the infirmities of age, to retire from the activities of life for more than two years past. During that time he has employed himself in making refay-books of articles culled from the papers, and has thus kept time from hanging heavily on his hands. He has a library of a large number of these books.

The Industrial Trust Company of Providence has secured control of the National Bank of Rhode Island of Newport, which will be known as the Newport Branch of the Industrial Trust Company. Mr. Thomas P. Peckham will be the resident manager and the present force of clerks will be retained. The present board of directors will be the board of managers of the branch. The change of ownership will go into effect on Monday next.

Aquidneck Chapter, O. E. S., gave a pleasing social entertainment in the Masonic Building Tuesday evening. Living pictures were shown and were followed by a collation and dancing. The occasion was a very enjoyable one.

Ex-Mayor James C. Knight, of Providence died at his home in that city yesterday morning in his 53th year. He was well known in this city where he owned and occupied a summer residence.

## Prominent Deaths.

### William Fludder.

One of Newport's oldest, best known and most respected citizens passed away last Monday morning. Mr. William Fludder died at his residence on Bellevue avenue in the ninety-sixth year of his age. During the winter his health had failed quite rapidly and the illness finally culminated in his death. During the latter years of his life Mr. Fludder prided himself upon his vigor and strength and was accustomed, until very recently, to walk alone about the streets. He was a frequent caller at the Mercury office and was a welcome visitor. He took great interest in municipal affairs, and even in his old age was certain to arrive early at the polling place to cast his vote. He would have passed his ninety-sixth birthday in one month had he lived.

William Fludder was born in England in 1804 and passed his apprenticeship to a mason in County Surrey. In 1829 he came to New York and was engaged as a mason there for two years, at the end of which time he took up his residence in Newport. He secured several government contracts, both here and elsewhere, and did considerable work for private parties. He established the firm of William Fludder & Sons in 1872, but two years later retired from business.

Three sons and two daughters survive him, Messrs. Edward V., George M., and James Fludder. Mrs. George H. Vaughan and Mrs. David Brannan. Soon after coming to Newport to reside Mr. Fludder married Catherine Jack of this city.

The funeral of the late William Fludder took place from his late residence on Bellevue avenue and Catherine street Wednesday afternoon and was attended by a large gathering of relatives and friends. Rev. George W. Cutter, who came from Boston, at the request of the family, especially for the service, conducted the burial service. Thursday the remains were taken to Boston by Representative J. H. Crosby, Colonel George Vaughan, a son-in-law of the deceased and Undertaker Cottrell, where the remains were cremated. Mr. Fludder requested that his remains be cremated, and the wishes were accordingly carried into effect.

### Daniel L. Cummings.

Mr. Daniel L. Cummings died on Tuesday after a brief illness. He had been suffering from an attack of the grip and this and other causes led to his death. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings were both stricken with the grip about three weeks ago and Mrs. Cummings, who had long been in poor health, died on the 28th of last month. Mr. Cummings' condition at the time was such that he was not informed of her death. Mr. Cummings was for many years engaged in the jewelry trade in this city, and at one time owned a profitable business. He was a member of St. Paul's Lodge, No. 11, A. F. and A. M., Newport Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M., and of Minutemen Commandery, Order of the Golden Cross. The funeral on Friday, was under the auspices of St. Paul's Lodge. He leaves no children.

Mr. Cummings' death was the third in his family within two weeks. Mr. Edward S. Hildreth who died on Sunday was an uncle of Mrs. Cummings, and a brother of Mrs. Anna Hildreth.

Mrs. Mary Black.  
Mrs. Mary Black died at her home on Broadway Thursday after a long and lingering illness. The deceased was eighty-eight years of age. She leaves a son, Mr. John Black, and four daughters, Mrs. Gilbert DeBois of Providence, Mrs. Margaret Black of Brooklyn, Mrs. Eury S. Kesson and Mrs. Elizabeth Barker, of this city.

## Real Estate Transactions.

DeBlois & Eldridge have sold for Mr. Arthur Astor Carey a lot of land on the northerly side of Carey street to Mr. Patrick Costello.

Simeon Hazard has rented the lower half of the premises, 20 North Newport avenue, to Charles Kuow, for Mrs. M. J. Russell.

Simeon Hazard has sold for Clarence B. Pierce and wife, the cottage and lot on the southerly side of Channing street, to George W. Ritchie. The lot is bounded northerly on Channing street, 67 feet; easterly, by land of William Shepley, 35 feet; southerly, by land of William Shepley, 61 feet; and westerly, by Dartmouth street, 62 feet.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented by the year for Mrs. Lappin Condray, a store at No. 147 Thames street, to Camille D. Piers and Alfonso di Talo.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented a set of offices at one end of Mrs. M. C. Wilson's boarding house, at No. 30 O. G. Beach Road, to Dr. Thomas A. Kenedes.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented lower half of the double tenement house at 33 Corne street, belonging to Mrs. Carrie Kelley, to J. Durkee.

Simeon Hazard has rented for Joshua Stacy, his land on the easterly side of Wilbur avenue to Jeremiah Sullivan, and the lot on the corner of Wilbur and Wellington avenues, to James O'Brien, for one year.

DeBlois & Eldridge have sold for Mrs. Strydom LeRoy, a lot on the northerly side of Parker avenue, near Bellevue avenue, containing 5,075 square feet of land, to Edward J. Berwind, of New York.

## City Council.

### Passing of the National Bank of Rhode Island Raises Discussion About the City Depository.

The April meeting of the city council was held Tuesday evening, all members of both branches being in their seats. The principal matter up for discussion was the question of transferring the city's deposits from the National Bank of Rhode Island which has been merged with the Industrial Trust Company of Providence. The matter was finally left in abeyance.

The report of the finance committee was received and bills ordered paid from the several appropriations as follows:

Poor Department,	\$50.00
City Assessor,	25.00
Streets and Highways,	1,254.29
Fire Department,	3,754.19
Police Department,	551.71
Health and Sanitation,	\$1,620.88
Public Schools,	8,496.43
Public Parks,	60.12
Ward Meetings,	23.31
Dog Fund,	12.00
Burial Grounds,	20.00
Town-Schooling Fund,	26.21
Public Buildings,	27.15
Lighting Streets,	2,532.50
Books, Stationery and Printing,	255.88
Fuel costs,	127.11
	\$19,035.18

In the common council a communication was received from the city treasurer calling attention to the merging of the National Bank of Rhode Island with the Industrial Trust Company. The city treasurer stated that the city held in trust 41 shares of stock of this bank and recommended that the offer of \$215 per share be accepted, and that the city funds on deposit in that bank be continued with the Newport Branch of the Industrial Trust Company.

A report was received from the committee on finance accompanied by two resolutions authorizing the sale of stock and transfer of deposits as recommended by the city treasurer. The first passed without opposition and the second was adopted by a vote of 14 to 1 after a motion to lay on the table had been lost.

The board of aldermen had discussed the matter at the same time. A motion to make the city deposits with the Newport Branch of the Industrial Trust Company was lost and a motion to make the deposit with the National Exchange Bank was then carried. This action of the board of aldermen was ruled out of order by the president of the common council as the lower board had already taken action in the matter. No concurrent action was taken in the matter of transfer of the deposit.

Resolutions were adopted authorizing the construction of granite sidewalk on the north side of East Bowery street between Freebody street and Middletown avenue, and on the west side of Charles street between Washington square and Marlboro street. Petitions for granite sidewalks were received and referred to the committee on streets and highways: Of A. S. Sherman and others for west side of Kay street, between Touro and Bull streets; of Trinity Church and others for west side of High street from Church to Touro street; and the same committee was authorized to construct walks on Spring and Thames streets, where the committee deem it necessary. To the same committee were referred petitions for curbing Middle town avenue, between Bath and Merton roads, and for repairs to Underwood court.

Quarterly reports of various city officers were received. A claim was received from Sylvester W. Marden for injuries to his horse as a result of the holes in the Thames street pavement. It was referred to the finance committee. A resolution was adopted authorizing the payment of the election supervisors for their services.

### ALDERMANIC.

The special committee on the Morgan building on Franklin street made a partial report stating that an investigation had been made and that improvement was promised. The committee was continued. The claim of Thomas W. Duffy of \$9.50 for damages by dogs was reported correct and ordered paid. A number of exhibition licenses were granted for balls.

Licenses were granted as follows: Intelligence Office—Amelia Mitchell, D. M. Russo, L. Murgere; bugatelle table—James Connolly; music—Charles McKennott; tavern—Patrick Sheehan, Joseph M. Kelly, Edward Shields, Joseph L. Donovan, Charles H. Sullivan, Ernest Voigt, William Yates, Ludwig Luth, James Murphy, E. J. Sanpough, Frederick Merchand, James Connolly, Dexter B. Burkhshaw, Rosalie Fitzgerald, William D. Hife, John Alexander, Charles Ritt, John C. Atwater, Timothy O'Connell, Patrick R. O'Brien, William Quigley, William S. O'Brien, Patrick Sheehan, Daniel J. McGowan and James A. Coughney; eating house—Carl Herten, Hugh Flanagan, William H. Anderson, Jacob Aronson, Leonard H. Williams, John T. Webster, Casey and Anderson, George A. Seaman, James A. Willis and Adam Schmitt.

There was an informal discussion of various subjects in the common council while waiting for the board of aldermen to transact its business.

Miss Minnie McFadden, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. William T. Howland on Narragansett avenue, has returned to her home in Boston.

## Personal Work Counted.

### Republicans and Democrats Split Even on the City Ticket at Wednesday's Election—Industrial School Proposition Alone Goes Through.

Wednesday was election day. It was an ideal day for a large vote, and although local interest seemed to be about at a standstill, a heavy vote was expected. Besides the candidates for state officers and members of the general assembly, there were five bond issues to be voted on—City Hall, Deficit, Coggeshall avenue, Esplanade and Townsend Industrial School.

The party managers and various candidates were busy during the day, and carriages were kept busy conveying voters to and from the polls. Rumors were in circulation about the city during the day regarding alleged combines, cheating and a general tendency to throw down the propositions. Few suspected, however, that the election would result as it did.

The returns show three Republicans and three Democrats elected. Senator Horton and Representatives Sheffield and Wetherell were successful on the Republican ticket, while the Democrats elected Messrs. Clarke, Murphy and Crosby. The last named was in the delegation from this city last year, being the only Democrat elected. Of the numerous propositions to issue bonds, but one was successful, that to issue \$10,000 for additions to the Townsend Industrial School in order to make available the Cole's fund for a professorship of natural sciences. The esplanade was snowed under by over 600 majority. The \$73,000 which the city council decided was necessary to make good the deficit was not given them nor was the \$10,000 necessary to complete and furnish the new city hall. The Coggeshall avenue proposition was not popular even in the fifth ward.

The number of straight party tickets that were voted was probably in a small minority. The result is accounted for in various ways. Several of the successful candidates secured many votes by their personal popularity and persistent solicitation, while the knife was undoubtedly used freely in other cases. The second ward, the stronghold of the Republican party, shows some curious results. Andrews, the Republican candidate for fifth representative, had in that ward 21 majority, and Shepley's majority was also very small. Colonel Horton, who had the largest majority on the Republican side, was elected by 430 votes, while Mr. Crosby, who led the Democrats in the running, had 412 majority to his credit.

The election is likely to be far-reaching in its results and will have much effect upon the nominations for mayor and city council next fall.

The results in this city were as follows, the votes on legislative candidates and bond propositions being given according to the official count of the board of aldermen:

### For Senator.

WARD.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.
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J. W. Horton, R., 153 101 121 102 109 586  
C. H. Koonin, D., 235 217 217 217 217 1,106  
Plurality for Horton 12.

### For First Representative.

WARD.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.
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W. J. Galvin, D., 208 275 271 407 355 1,517  
W. P. Sheffield, R., 148 171 181 271 251 1,021  
Plurality for Sheffield 21.

### For Second Representative.

WARD.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.
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W. H. Mansfield, D., 221 291 281 381 351 1,535  
J. H. Wetherell, R., 174 211 221 351 331 1,289  
Plurality for Wetherell 12.

### For Third Representative.

WARD.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.
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W. P. Clarke, R., 125 301 321 321 321 1,390  
G. P. Sherman, D., 105 211 221 221 221 880  
Plurality for Clarke 42.

### For Fourth Representative.

WARD.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.
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P. J. Murphy, D., 222 312 310 323 374 1,541  
W. Shepley, R., 221 311 312 322 373 1,540  
Plurality for Murphy 27.

### For Fifth Representative.

WARD.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.
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P. A. Andrews, R., 322 321 321 320 340 1,635  
J. H. Crosby, D., 307 312 312 321 331 1,623  
Plurality for Crosby 12.

### THE BOND ISSUE.

Shall the City Council be empowered to authorize the issue and sale of thirty year bonds of this city of such denominations, at such rates of interest and upon such terms and conditions as said City Council may prescribe; the rate of interest to be applied to the uses and for the purposes following: that is, to such of said uses and purposes as shall be approved by a majority of the vote of said electors voting thereon, namely:

City Hall.  
(1) For the more thorough and complete equipment and furnishing of the new City Hall—Forty thousand dollars. \$40,000  
Yes 250 245 238 228 210 1,171  
No 229 224 227 217 197 1,094  
Defeated by 20.

Deficiency.  
(2) For the repayment to the City Treasurer, as may be, of the moneys expended therefrom for permanent improvements in excess of regular appropriations, consisting of the City Council may prescribe—Twenty thousand dollars. \$20,000  
Yes 217 224 225 218 231 1,115  
No 217 224 225 218 231 1,115  
Defeated by 10.

Esplanade.  
(3) For the improvement and completion of the New Harbor Park or Esplanade—Eleven thousand dollars. \$11,000  
Yes 158 158 152 154 201 623  
No 274 271 277 275 196 1,323  
Defeated by 201.

Industrial School.  
(4) For building and equipping an addition to the Townsend Industrial School, for laboratory for the Cole's professorship of Natural Sciences—Fifteen thousand dollars. \$15,000  
Yes 300 292 281 277 281 1,531  
No 202 202 184 227 224 1,039  
Won by 12.

Coggeshall Avenue.  
Shall the City Council authorize the issue and sale of thirty year bonds of this city of such denominations, at such rates of interest and upon such terms and conditions as said City Council may prescribe; the rate of interest to be applied to the uses and for the purposes following: that is, to such of said uses and purposes as shall be approved by a majority of the vote of said electors voting thereon, namely:

## Middletown.

### ANNUAL TOWN MEETING—The annual town meeting was held on Wednesday and presided over in the election of state officers by Nathaniel Peckham as moderator, and in the choice of town officers and in the transaction of the town's business by Lewis R. Manchester, as assistant moderator. At no time during the day was the attendance large and only about three-fifths of the electors qualified came and voted. The Republican vote as compared with 1898, was increased to a large extent, Gregory for Governor, getting 25 more votes than Dyer did a year ago, and James R. Chase, as senator, receiving a plurality of 62 in advance of that obtained by A. Herbert Ward in April, 1899. The candidates for Senator and Representative nominated by the Prohibitionists were omitted from the official ballot by the Secretary of State for omission of the name of the political party in the certificate of their nomination, in consequence of which only a few scattering votes were received by Joseph A. Peckham, as senator, and Benjamin W. H. Peckham, as representative. There were two tickets put up for members of the Town Council, but the ticket in opposition to the former Town Council did not attract many votes and the former council was re-elected by increased pluralities.

The vote for Senator was:  
James H. Chase, Republican, 124  
Joseph A. Peckham, Prohibitionist, 13  
Scattering, 1  
Plurality for Chase, 108  
For Representative:  
Charles H. Ward, 117  
Benjamin W. H. Peckham, 11  
Scattering, 1  
Plurality for Ward, 106  
The vote for Town Council stood thus:  
No. 1, A. Herbert Ward, 144  
Joel Peckham, 1  
Plurality for Ward, 143  
Councilman No. 2:  
Lionel H. Peabody, 101  
Ashion C. Barker, 45  
Plurality for Peabody, 56  
Councilman No. 3:  
Arthur L. Peckham, 102  
Milford P. Smith, 49  
Plurality for Peckham, 53  
Councilman No. 4:  
Henry I. Chase, 102  
Francis J. Coggeshall, 44  
Plurality for Chase, 58  
Councilman No. 5:  
Reston S. Peckham, 101  
Joseph A. Peckham, 46  
Plurality for R. S. Peckham, 55  
For Collector of Taxes,  
Joel Peckham received 81  
Abraham A. Brown, 25  
Majority for Peckham, 56  
On the proposition appropriating \$1400 for the ordinary repair of the highways 97 votes were cast and all but ten votes were for its adoption.  
On the "proposition appropriating \$5000 for the repair and construction of macadamized roads 114 votes were cast and this proposition was adopted by a majority of 66.  
The appropriations in addition to \$6,400 for the highways included \$9000 for the public schools and \$1400 for the care and improvement of the Middle-town Cemetery.  
The Town Treasurer reported the liabilities of the town in notes to be \$116,327, and that \$893.67 had been paid for interest during the past year. The treasurer was authorized to obtain loans in addition to present liabilities not to exceed \$30,000 in the aggregate.  
It was resolved to impose a town tax at the rate of \$6.00 per \$1000, to be collected and paid by the first Monday in December next.  
Among the salaries voted were the following: To the Town Treasurer, \$100; Collector of Taxes, \$140; Superintendent of Schools, \$75; Clerk of Public School Committee, \$35.  
The Treasurer's Report on the finances of the town showed present liabilities of the town in notes to be \$116,327, and balance in the Treasury \$187.85. Debt in cash in the Treasury \$16,159.05. Increase of town debt since April, 1899, \$1845.83; balance of town tax of 1899 unpaid \$462.75.  
The following officers were elected: Moderator—Nathaniel Peckham.  
Town Clerk—Albert L. Chase.  
Town Council and Overseers of the Poor—A. Herbert Ward, Lionel H. Peabody, Arthur L. Peckham, Henry I. Chase and Reston S. Peckham.  
Justices of the Peace—Nathaniel Peckham, William Bailey, George Coggeshall and Elisha C. Peckham.  
Town Treasurer—John D. Blair.  
To fill one vacancy in Public School Committee—Robert Patterson.  
Assessors of Taxes—John H. Seymour, Stephen B. Congdon, Herman P. Peckham, James H. Barker and Isaac L. Sherman.  
Collector of Taxes—Joel Peckham.  
Fence Viewers—Elisha C. Peckham, George E. Ward and William J. C. Chase.  
Town Auditors—A. Herbert Ward, Howard R. Peckham and William C. Coggeshall.  
Commissioner on Stone Bridge at Howland's Ferry—Edward A. Brown.  
Committee in charge of Middletown Cemetery—Charles Peckham, Charles H. Ward and Lyman H. Barker.

### Portsmouth.

John DeMelo, a Portuguese, was suddenly killed at the Portsmouth Station, on Tuesday afternoon. His horse was frightened by the steam cars, and, while holding them by the head, they forced him against a pole in such a way as to cause instant death. The funeral took place from his late home, in Mr. Edward E. Anthony's house, on Thursday afternoon. Burial at St. Columba cemetery, Middletown.

Mrs. John A. Franklin died suddenly at her home Tuesday afternoon. She was a sister of Mr. Charles E. Boyd. She leaves a husband and five children.

A special session of the town council and court of probate took place at the town hall on Friday afternoon, March 30, all the members being present.

The town council met as a board of canvassers to make a final inspection of the voting list to be used in the April town meeting.

In court to probate the first and final account of Joel Peckham, administrator on the estate of Eliza M. Manchester, was taken up, allowed and ordered recorded.

The petition of Robert W. Anthony, praying that he or some other suitable person be appointed guardian of the person and estate of Mary S. Wilcox of Portsmouth, an adult of unsound mind, was taken up, and notice of said application having been served upon said Mary S. Wilcox, the petition was granted, with bond at \$150, Samuel A. Carter surety, Appraisers Jonathan A. Sisson, Thomas Manchester and William W. Anthony.

The first and final account of Jacob Almy, guardian of the person and estate of Levi Almy, of full age, also of Gideon W. and Edna C., his minor children, and Susan Wing Hart, formerly Susan Wing Almy, which was filed in the office of the clerk of the probate court, was taken up and ordered recorded.

Constant C. Chase, guardian of the person and estate of Earl H. Peckham, was authorized to sell at private sale certain real estate in Portsmouth, which his ward was seized and possessed, for a sum not less than \$300, with bond at \$500, Dr. Minot A. Steele surety.

Nellie C. Almy, guardian of the person and estate of her minor child, Kenneth B. Almy, was authorized to sell at private sale certain real estate of which her ward was possessed, for a sum not less than \$75, with bond at \$150, Charles W. Corcoran surety.

Jacob Almy upon petition was discharged from further duties and trusts as guardian of the person and estates of his minor children, Gideon W. and Edna C., of Levi Almy of full age, and of Susan Wing Hart, his daughter, a married woman, over 19 years of age.

Jacob Almy presented a petition, praying that Annie L. Almy be appointed guardian of the person and estates of her minor children, Gideon W., over 14 years of age, and Edna C., under 14 years of age, and the same was received and referred to the second Monday in May.

The following bills were ordered paid: Isaac Chase, for extra repairs on highway in district No. 1, \$102.14; Abraham C. Chase, for services as commissioner of town asylum from April 1, 1899, to April 1, 1900, \$30; A. G. Manchester, for repairs on highway in district No. 3, \$31.33; George E. Sisson, for repairs on highway in district No. 2, \$10.25; William F. Brayton, for four months' service as town clerk, \$100; William F. Brayton, for bounty on skunks, minks and hawks, \$57.60; Robert H. Manchester, for fees allowed the town council for this session, \$12; Gideon Manchester, for three months' service as draw tender at Stone Bridge, from December 25, 1899, to March 25, 1900, \$37.50; William T. Harvey, for services as overseer of the poor for the year ending April 1, 1900, \$30; Fillmore Coggeshall, for services as Stone Bridge commissioner from April 5, 1899, to April 4, 1900, \$10; Fillmore Coggeshall, for one-fifth of the expenses for repairs on house at Stone Bridge, \$10.37.

The town meeting on Wednesday passed off quietly, the Republican ticket being successful as was of course expected. The Good Government Club had a ticket in the field but gave it only lukewarm support. On the state ticket Gregory received 198 votes and Littlefield 42, while the Prohibitionist candidate, Metcalf, did almost as well as the Democrat, receiving 40 votes. The town officers elected were as follows:

Senator—Eldridge I. Stoddard.  
Representative—Henry C. Anthony.  
Moderator—Nathaniel Peckham.  
Town Clerk—William F. Brayton.  
Town Council—John B. Cornell, Warren R. Sherman, John L. Tallman, Charles G. Thomas, Robert H. Manchester.  
School Committee—District No. 4, James Sweet; district No. 5, William A. Chase.  
Assessors of Taxes—Jonathan A. Sisson, Arthur L. Rorden, William F. Carr, Thomas J. Sweet, Henry C. Anthony, George R. Hicks, John S. Alby.  
Town Treasurer—Edward R. Anthony.  
Town Sergeant—William T. Harvey.  
Tax Collector—Edward R. Anthony.

## Middletown.

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Joel Peckham received 81  
Abraham A. Brown, 25  
Majority for Peckham, 56  
On the proposition appropriating \$1400 for the ordinary repair of the highways 97 votes were cast and all but ten votes were for its adoption.  
On the "proposition appropriating \$5000 for the repair and construction of macadamized roads 114 votes were cast and this proposition was adopted by a majority of 66.  
The appropriations in addition to \$6,400 for the highways included \$9000 for the public schools and \$1400 for the care and improvement of the Middle-town Cemetery.  
The Town Treasurer reported the liabilities of the town in notes to be \$116,327, and that \$893.67 had been paid for interest during the past year. The treasurer was authorized to obtain loans in addition to present liabilities not to exceed \$3

## SPIDER'S CHAPS.

By WOLCOTT LE CLEAR BEARD.

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## CHAPTER IV

IN WHICH THE CATTLE ARE STAMPEDED BY LORNA'S GANG.

I had not an idea as to Spider's probable whereabouts. The desert was so very large and Spider so very minute a speck upon its surface that I struck me after we had started out that our quest was a singularly hopeless one. Lee, however, differed from me.

"I don't see no trouble in knowin' where he go," he said. "Pug Hollis, he'll be pretty sure to strike to 'rds Agua Caliente, on Spider'll sure be in his wats. All we got to do is to go for Agua Caliente, too; that's all. If anything's wrong an' that kid's alive, he'll be makin' some noise or other ter let us know. He's a star at makin' a noise, Spider is. It's right in his line."

By this time we were well away from the camp, out of sight of the burg. But for the puls star that hung brightly over our heads I would not have had the faintest notion of the direction in which we were going. But Lee, with the plainsman's cunning instinct, looked steadily along without ever raising his eyes. Lee was not a talkative person. The only sound that broke the oppressive stillness was the dismal yelp of a distant coyote, the smothered pad of the hoofs of our mounts as they fell on the soft sand and the regular click of the spur chains against our heavy wooden stirrups. Only once did Lee speak.

"Moon's comin' up. See? That's fine. O' a tell what we're doin' now." He pointed to a silvery sheen on the dark blue horizon, into which a few minutes later the full moon climbed, streaking the rolling surface of the desert with bright light and blackest shadow and silencing the stately forms of the tree cactus that studded the desert thickly. A faint white line a mile ahead marked the course of a trail, toward which, by tacit consent, we turned our horses.

Suddenly Lee held up his hand as a signal that I should listen. At first I could hear nothing. Then, standing faint in the distance, there came three pops of a pistol.

"That's him—somebody what wants help, anyhow," called Lee. "Over hee-yoo," the rise, then, they are. We can see from the top. Let's hustle—quick!" Putting spurs to our horses, we soon were climbing a long, stony ridge that for miles divided the plain, concealing one half from the other.

Our horses stopped of their own accord as they reached the top. At first we could see nothing. Then my attention was attracted by a moving blot near the edge of the black shadow thrown by the ridge. As we looked the blot passed out of the shadow and was at once defined as a bunch of cattle driven by three horsemen toward Agua Caliente. Who these men were we could not tell at that distance, but they were not of our force, and one of them, from the peaked crown of his hat, was probably a Mexican. They were driving the cattle rapidly. One of the men stopped, and, turning, looked intently in the direction from which he had come. One of his companions came back and joined him. Then, after a moment, they both wheeled and galloped back to the herd, where the third man seemed anxiously to await them. Evidently the three were uneasy about something.

"They think somebody is a-follerin' 'em," said Lee softly in my ear. They were not far from the truth if they did think so. A horseman emerged from the shadow, and the brilliant moonlight fell on the distinctive form and bright, new chaps of Spider.

The men saw Spider nearly as soon as I. Two of them at once pulled up their horses and stopped, evidently intending to bar the way. Spider stopped also. The men rode on, and Spider followed, preserving his distance unchanged. They repeated this maneuver two or three times until at last the man with the Mexican hat lost his temper. He turned suddenly and darted after Spider at the full speed of his horse.

Firing three quick shots at his pursuer, Spider whirled about, and, with a yell of delight, vanished into the shadow.



"Hoorsay!" he yelled at the top of his shrill voice.

ow, disappearing as completely as though the earth had swallowed him. Evidently recognizing the wisdom of getting closer to an adversary who, unseen himself, can still see the Mexican tanned his horse toward the herd. Emerging once more from the shadow Spider followed as before.

Just what Spider was trying to do I did not know. It was plain, however, that he was in some need of assistance as there were three men opposed to him. I was about to start at full speed down the hill when Lee stopped me.

"Hill on!" he whispered excitedly, catching my horse by the bridle. "Don't start ter run down this yer slope—you'll only break yer neck, an' then you won't be no good to nobody. That's plenty er time. That kid, he's jes' worryin' them three chumps into a fit—without no danger to himself too. Don't you see how he keeps jes' outer pistol shot? Take it easy down the slope. Once you're on the level, then we'll rush 'em."

Our horses picked their own way down the dark, howler strewn hillside. When we reached the plain, there was an instant's pause. Lee drew his rifle from the pocket that rode under his left knee.

"Ready!" he asked. I was quite as ready as I was likely to be, but he waited for no reply. Dropping the reins on the neck of his horse, he sent home his spurs and dashed out into the moonlight, yelling like an Indian and pumping his repeating rifle with both hands as he went. As we came Spider swerved his horse and drew his pistol. Then he recognized us.

"Hoorsay!" he yelled at the top of his shrill voice. "I knowed you'd come. We got 'em! Whooop! Yip, yip, yip! Come on! I see a-follerin' them thieves all night."

Lee and I were riding side by side. Spider was some little distance ahead, shouting these remarks over his shoulder. He intended to stay ahead, too, for, ride as we might, neither Lee nor I could catch him. The three men who were driving our cattle did not wait for us. Firing an ineffective shot or two they turned to one side and vanished in the shadow of the hill. Spider turned his horse in pursuit.

"Come back!" called Lee. "Come back here, you kid! You crazy?" Spider paid no attention whatever, but rode on at the best speed his pony could show.

"Come back, I say, or I'll rope your pony an' throw him!" shouted Lee again.

"Have ter get within cast first, an' you can't do it," returned Spider defiantly. What he said was quite true. We were losing ground at every stride. We were well into the shadow now.

"Come back!" I called in despair. "Will you obey orders or not?" Spider stopped instantly.

"Course, if it's an order it goes," he said. "But what d'you wantter pull up fer when we jus' got er chance ter get them thieves?" Lee had no words to waste at the time. He took Spider by the collar of his flannel shirt, lifted him half out of his saddle, shook him soundly, cuffed his ears and then returned him, with a thump, to his seat.

"S'pose you wantter get er hole abot in your fool little hide jes' because you think it's smart," said Lee, when he had completed these operations to his satisfaction. "You couldn't tell where them rustlers was a-waitin' fer you in the dark there. Now get them cattle movin' fer home or I'll take off yer chaps an' spank you with 'em." To my great surprise Spider took these corrections and cantered away to obey his orders without a word. But, then, Lee had always been very good to Spider.

"S'pose I really oughter not a shook 'im so," the cowboy went on regretfully when Spider had left. "I couldn't let 'im get so apitty, though. Them rustlers be no livin' in the same camp with 'im. But he wanted us, that's a fact. That's really why I thumped 'im. I'd be mighty sorry if that kid got hurt, an' he was fixin' ter get hurt the very best he knowed. Here he comes, now, grinnin' so the grin runs over his face all down his back."

"Them rustlers was a-waitin' fer me, was they?" called Spider as soon as he got close enough. "Well, jes' you look over these ones." He pointed to a moonlit space between two deep shadows nearly a mile away. Three men on horseback were crossing it rapidly, going in the direction of Agua Caliente. There was no doubt about their being the thieves. No other men would have been likely to be in that deserted place at such a time, or, if they had been, they would have shown themselves before, when Spider was firing distress signals.

"Do you suppose that those fellows will go after more men and then come down on us?" I asked Lee as Spider returned to his work.

"Nope," replied the cowboy. "They can't afford ter take no chances, er they'd a' staid an' fought it out. It ain't no joke fer a man ter get ketchin' liftin' cattle round here. You can raise the country ter go after 'em, an' if he's caught he don't get ter jail alive. Them fellers was goner take these here cattle across the line into Mexico—it ain't more'n 20 miles from Agua Caliente—an' sell 'em there. Better get 'em back over the divide an' movin' 'em to home, though, as soon as we kin. It's mos' s'n up now."

The cattle, tired and thirsty, started willingly enough toward our camp by the river, but they moved very slowly, after the manner of cattle. We had our hands full in hurrying them, all three of us.

As Lee had said, it was nearly sunrise. The cattle had hardly crossed the low ridge when the summits of the hills were reddened by the first beams of the sun that shot up over the level edge of the desert. This reminded me of the foreman's threat concerning Agua Caliente and its inhabitants. I had forgotten it until then.

"How far do you think we are from the camp?" I asked Lee.

"Our camp? Ten or eleven miles. More maybe," he replied.

"We can't get there in an hour, then," I said. "Perhaps I had better send Spider on ahead to tell them we're all right."

Lee objected. He could see no reason why we should send any one away. There were only three of us as it was, and there was plenty of work to keep us all busy. Evidently he had not heard what the foreman had said, so I told him. It did not seem to alter his opinion, however. Spider threw up his hat and shouted. The hat fell beyond his reach, but he picked it up without dismounting and evinced a decided inclination to depart immediately for Agua Caliente. I sternly restrained him.

"So the foreman said he'd go over to Agua Caliente for a visit, did he? Well, unless we meet up with the boys as they go, them thieves what holds forth in the town will see an awful lot er fun by two hours from now. When the foreman says he'll do a thing, that's the thing he does every trip," commented Lee, grinning delightedly. "But we're sure to meet up with the boys—we're right in their track," he added, with a reassuring nod.

The foreman was even better than his word. Hardly had Lee finished speaking when a cloud of dust that had been rapidly moving over the desert proved to be the wake that followed our men. Except Hollis, every one of them was there, even the Ballet Girl. He had screwed the spike that decorated the end of his artificial leg into the foot rest of his wooden stirrup and was riding straight and well, his long gray beard blowing back over his shoulder.

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The heavy pistol that always hung in his belt was re-enforced by another, and across his saddle a rifle was balanced.

While the boys noisily greeted Lee and Spider the foreman rode directly up to me and without preamble began to explain the suddenness of his appearance.

"You see, I didn't say I wouldn't start off before the time I set," said he. "I didn't mean ter, though, when you left, but the boys they got dem anxious. There's been a lot er them rustlers from Agua Caliente hangin' round the place, an' we all thought you mighter stacked up against 'em some trouble. So the boys got kinder scared up fer you. Why, even the Ballet Girl, he starts out an' gives me fits fer lettin' you go without the lot of us back er you. He saddles up a horse an' gets out his guns an' swears he'll lead the boys himself if I don't start out. He's dead game, the Ballet Girl is, an' I tell you these boys is a mighty good lot er boys."

"But I told you particularly that you weren't to attack Agua Caliente," said I reproachfully. "You weren't going to do that, were you?" The foreman looked somewhat dubious.

"Dunno," he said candidly. "The boys was kinder mad, an' if we hadn't found you I reckon they'd a' give Agua Caliente a little shake up, whether I'd let 'em or not. Min' it," he added, with his usual scrupulous regard for the truth. "I didn't say I wouldn't er let 'em. Where's Hollis?"

I had no idea where Hollis was; was about to ask the same question myself. The foreman went about among the men, making inquiries, but no one had seen him or apparently felt much troubled about his absence.

"He drewed all the pay that was a-comin' to him, didn't he?" asked one of the men. "Well, then, he's jes' took an' skipped over to Lorena on his gang, where he belongs; that's all." That seemed to be the general opinion, and there was a decided feeling of relief that he was no longer with us.

The cattle moved along merrily, each man doing his best to hurry them. Never before had I imagined that a wooden leg could be used to advantage in driving cattle; but, when wielded by the Ballet Girl, I found that it had a wonderfully accelerating effect.

When at last we reached the camp, I was thoroughly tired out. My ankle and wrist ached, and there was nothing I desired so much as rest. I started at once for my tent, and as I did so Spider rode up to the foreman and asked what orders there were for the day.

"Orders? Why, you little fool, your pony can't hardly stand on his legs, an' you'll tumble outter the saddle in a little more," replied the foreman, with a gruffness assumed to cover his apprehension of the boy. "Go'n turn your pony out an' turn yourself in. Quick, now. 'fore I make you."

Thumbling on my cot, dressed as I was, I slept for hours. On waking I became conscious of the rumble of distant thunder. The brilliant sunlight, that usually lit the desert until it was nearly as dazzling as snow, had disappeared, leaving the sand cold and gray. I thought that dusk had fallen, but my watch told me that the middle of the afternoon had barely passed.

"Reckon we're a-gonter have a little weather," remarked the foreman, who means as I came out of my tent. "Jus' look over yonder." He pointed to the eastern horizon, where masses of dark clouds, veined here and there with red lightning flashes, were piling themselves up into the sky. From the north another storm was rising, even more rapidly.

Except the foreman and the Ballet Girl, none of our men were in the camp. Some distance away the cattle, that had been brought in the night before and had failed to wander off in a sufficient distance during the absence of the men, were gathered on the mesa, guarded by Spider and Lee, who were riding around them at a steady pace in opposite directions. The two thunder clouds rose higher and higher, spreading over the horizon and narrowing the strip of blue sky that still shone between them.

"It ain't common ter have one thunderstorm round here, let alone two," observed the foreman. "The cattle feels the thunder, too—they're gettin' uneasy. Reckon I better go'n give the boys a han'."

The cattle were uneasy. I could see that from where I was standing. They tossed their heads and lowed and moved here and there among themselves. It grew darker each moment and the cattle became more restless. Sometimes, when cattle are in this condition, the sound of the human voice will tend to quiet them. Spider began to sing.

"There was an old geezer,  
An he had a wooden leg,  
But he never had ter back,  
So fer back he had ter be.  
Another old geezer,  
Was as old as er fox,  
An he was a bad ter backer,  
In his ol' ter backer box."

Spider's voice rang shrill and clear over the desert, his song measured by the regular hoof beats of his horse. He passed back of the herd, and only an occasional note above the lowing and muzzling of the cattle could we hear.

The air had been still, but now little puffs of wind began to arise, and ghostly little whirlwinds, carried over the desert. The strip of blue sky was reduced to a mere thread, the darkness became thicker, the herd was an indistinct mass, except when the lightning showed everything in an instantaneous photograph. The foreman, riding at full speed, had nearly reached the herd; but as shown by the lightning, his horse seemed to be standing still in an amazingly place on the desert. Then everything was darker than before.

Once more Spider came to the front of the herd. He had increased the speed of his horse, for in quicker time than before his song went on.

His song drunken whiskey  
An' a bad ter backer.

Then Spider was a bad ter backer  
In yer ol' ter backer.

The two storms met. For a moment there was blinding light, followed by a crash that split the sky. A dozen shadowy horsemen, that seemed to rise out of the ground, charged down on the herd, shouting and waving blankets.

I saw six flashes from the foreman's pistol. The Ballet Girl, who was standing near me, leaped toward a rifle that leaned against the wheel of the cook wagon.

The herd tossed and surged like boiling water. Spider darted forward to try and hold it. For a moment it hesitated. Then, with a roar of galloping hoofs, it broke and rushed madly away. The lightning gave one more vivid flash and ceased. The crash of thunder that followed seemed to tear open the sky, for the rain descended like a liquid curtain that concealed everything.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## OLD-TIME GEORGIA DINNERS.

No Reason Why the Well-to-Do Should Have Grown Thin.

An old-fashioned gentleman, growing eloquent on the subject of southern hospitality, and the viands that were set before friends and neighbors when invited to a feast, a reporter said:

"Will you state your recollections of what was served on such occasions if I write it down?"

"Of course I will," was the reply. "I can see such a table in my mind's eye right now. First there was soup, of course. If it was cold weather we had oyster soup, or perhaps fish. If it was in the midst of the vegetable season, we had rich, high-colored beef soup, with plenty of tomatoes, okra, grated corn and such like, well-proportioned and well seasoned with pepper and a little onion."

"When the soup plates were taken off, and after the tureen was set aside, then a fine, home-raised ham took its place in front of the hostess. I can discern the delicious flavor right now in my recollection. Sometimes the skin was peeled off and the outside plentifully sprinkled or dusted with black pepper, and that delicious meat was good as long as a piece was left on the bone. For my part, I liked it best with the skin left on, because the meat was cured so perfectly that even the skin was toothsome and preserved the juices until the meat was consumed."

"At the other end of the table in front of the host you would see a fine roast turkey—if the season was winter or early spring—garlanded with parsley or slices of cold boiled eggs. The dressing was rich, made of bread-crumbs; otherwise a pan was filled with thick rich butter, plenty of eggs, plenty of butter, daintily seasoned and cooked until the stuffing was of the right consistency, and then the fowl was packed full, and the little cakes of the dressing, baked along in the pan to garnish the sides of the great turkey dish. If the time was mid-summer, the turkey was replaced by huge dishes of fried chicken and baked chicken, sometimes with the fowl smothered. The chicken menu was varied if the time was ripe for kid meat or fat mutton, as it happened. Late in the fall a shoulder of fat pig or a whole young pig was seen roasted to a turn."

"All along down the table you would find bowls of apple sauce, green or dried; stewed peaches, sweet and choice; rice, every grain standing alone; pickles of all kinds, potatoes, butter, honey, light bread, nice bean biscuits, and such desserts. Mince pies, apple and peach pies, the crust crisp and flaky; apple dumplings, rich with sugar, spice and butter; cakes that were cakes sure enough; sponge jelly and pound cake that took an hour to make and three to cook; fruit cake that was better six months after it was made than at first; jellies, preserves, boiled custard and syllabub that it makes my mouth water to recall them in such bountiful profusion. Gracious plenty was in the kitchen as well as in the house, and an chef in the millionaire's kitchen is as much gratified as the old-time cook, whose headkerchief or turban was as white as her fresh apron was spotless whenever her mistress called her name and introduced her to the ladies who lingered at the table after the men folk had gone to the piazza or parlor fire for an after-dinner smoke."

Atlanta Journal.

## What Platforms Are Made For.

Col. Olin has a new campaign story which takes better than anything of the sort that I have heard this year. He leads up to it by referring to the platform of the Democracy, and, having reached the "This reminds me," he continues: "George Fred, you know, was riding recently between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and was standing out on the platform of the coach. The Pullman porter tapped him on the shoulder and said: 'I beg your pardon, boss, but de rules ob dis company say dat yo' can't stand on de platform.'"

"George Fred bristled up. 'I'd like to know s-w, what platforms are made for if not to stand upon?' 'Well, I don't know nuffin' 'bout dat, sah, but dis yere platform is made to git in on.'"

Boston Record.

## Sweets for Children.

Sugar candy, plain chocolate, and other pure, simple sweets may be given to children occasionally and, having reached the "This reminds me," he continues: "George Fred, you know, was riding recently between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, and was standing out on the platform of the coach. The Pullman porter tapped him on the shoulder and said: 'I beg your pardon, boss, but de rules ob dis company say dat yo' can't stand on de platform.'"

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Boston Record.

## A Great Treat.

Two little London girls, who had been sent by the kindness of the vicar's wife, to have "a happy day in the country," narrating their experiences on their return, said: "Oh, yes, mum; we did have a 'happy day. We see two pigs killed and a gentleman buried."—The Bits.

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## THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

How Our National Interests Will Be Cared For.

There is a distinct difference between the methods pursued at the Chicago Exposition of 1893 and those which must direct the participation of the United States in the forthcoming Paris Exposition. At the Columbian Exposition we assisted foreign nations in exploiting the products of their respective countries, and stood in the capacity of host; but in 1900 the United States is a guest of France and a visiting nation, and exploits its resources and advancement in a foreign country. The space areas for exhibits at Paris are so limited that the most extreme and careful selection and selection of exhibits is found necessary in each group. Every effort is being made to find the best in every class, in order that our national interests may be fully represented. The law confers a wide discretion on the Commissioner-General in this regard, and I believe it is our duty to exploit the nation's products and resources from a national standpoint, selecting the best in every field, rather than to exploit merely individual interests, though of course absolute justice and impartiality must be given; and in this work of selection there will be no sectionalism, but due consideration will be extended to every portion of our country in our national display.

This commission has three headquarters, at Chicago, New York and Paris. The heads of departments, so far as possible have been recruited in the Chicago offices, although the departments of Agriculture, Education and Fine Arts and Textiles are represented by their respective Directors in Washington, New York, Albany and Boston. France has been liberal toward this country in the matter of space in comparison with other nations. There will be approximately fifty-six nations who will exhibit at the Paris Exposition this year.

The construction of the American Pavilion was begun last summer. Its dome will rise 160 feet above the Seine. Exhibit annexes will be built to add to our space in Agriculture, Forestry, Liberal Arts, and Navigation, in which latter department a branch of the United States Weather Bureau will be displayed in all its workings.

Various states have made special appropriations though the Exposition will be distinctly international, and separate recognition cannot be given to States or sections of nations. California, New York and Massachusetts have already made appropriations which will be used to add exhibits of those states to their displays. While the American may feel more at home in the United States National Building at the Exposition, he must not expect to find in this place any of the American exhibits, as the French classification under eighteen groups provides for the assignment of space to every large nation in the various exhibit buildings where each separate group is located. The United States exhibits will be distributed accordingly.

As the grounds within the city limits have not appeared adequate to meet the demands at Vincennes, where the railroad exhibits from all nations will be held here, all sports encouraged, and there will be a special celebration of Olympic games. A special track will be provided for trials of automobiles and bicycles. There will be displayed a magnificent American vestibule railway train, in addition to American bicycles, American automobiles, a workshop for tool machinery, agricultural well and oil well machinery, agricultural implements, and perhaps twenty American locomotives.—Hon. Ferdinand W. Peck, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

## Strange Beasts' Flesh as Food.

It may be doubted whether we do derive much from the gastronomic point of view by embracing fastidiousness in eating. One who has recently experimented upon the flesh of strange animals says that the crocodile, though tasting somewhat of mink, is yet far from unsavory meat. Elephant's foot is a delicacy well known to African travelers, and the flesh of lions is said to taste well, differing therein from that of the deer, which is dry and full of nerves. The rhinoceros is said to furnish a sort of cross between pork and beef, while all are agreed that the monkey is capital eating, and better than the best rabbit. The opossum and the kangaroo only require to be known to be appreciated, while the flesh of the seal, though rather dark, is extremely nutritious, and, above all, very digestible. All these animals, which, although unfamiliar to most of us have in themselves nothing repulsive or unsightly. When we come to hear that locusts are at least as good eating as shrimps, and that nineteenth of the port lobster in circulation is made from octopods, we think it well to drop the curtain. There are some mysteries which should not be pried into too closely.—Pall Mall Gazette.

## The Best Horses.

Some people care for nothing but lemon or raw oysters, but there are others who desire horses. Usually such folk regard the strongest horse-rider as the best, but an experienced rider of the continent, Peter O'Neill, of Castle Valley, pool-rooms this point of view. "Why should the strong horse-rider be considered good?" says he. "It brings tears to your eyes and lifts the top of your head off and makes you want to sneeze. It has no taste whatever. The mild horse-rider that which has stood a while, is the best and pleasantest always. There is nothing so foolish as to think that the strong, biting kind is the fresh-thing is the best in why it is preferred to the mild sort—for the very reason, weakest horse-rider can be made in twenty minutes strong enough to blow your head off. All you need to do is to add salt to it. Try this some time. Just take any old horse-rider, dump in a spoonful of salt and then notice the difference. I don't know why it should have such a powerful effect on the stuff, but no doubt a chemist could tell you that."—Philadelphia Record.

## Unappreciated Vocalist.

Clara (an amateur vocalist)—If you had my voice what would you do with it?  
Maude—I don't know, dear but I believe I would give it a holiday till the man came round then I would have it tuned.—Lionel.

## To Avert the Possibility.

"It is my duty to tell you," said the physician, "that your condition is very serious."  
"Do the best you can for me, doctor," groaned Mr. Bullion. "It is such a disgrace to die rich!"—Chicago Tribune.

## BEAR FALLS THROUGH A ROOF.

He Causes Great Excitement in a Pennsylvania Household.

Samuel Reid, a prosperous Montgomery County farmer, has been kept busy telling and retelling how on Sunday he and his family were literally scared in their home by a huge bear, which finally broke through the roof and fell into the room where their baby boy was sleeping.

Mr. Reid's pretty little two-story cottage sits in an apple orchard three miles north of Willow Grove. He comes to Philadelphia on market days, having a stand in the Kensington market. There it was that his friends gathered yesterday to hear him tell of his thrilling experience.

It was about 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, Reid says, that he and his wife, having put their three-year-old boy to bed, started out to enjoy the afternoon air. Just at the end of the orchard a strange sight met their eyes. Two hundred feet from the house, coming directly toward them, was a huge bear, lumbering along with two Italians in hot pursuit. With a dash the Reids fled inside and bolted the door. After recovering from their first fright they ventured to look out of a window, when, to their surprise and horror, they spied Bruin seated at the top of an apple tree, one great branch of which overhangs the cottage.

The two Italians below danced around, gesticulated and howled in vain. In answer to Reid's question, it did not take the two Italians long to explain to the farmer that the bear was a pet, which they exhibited. They intended taking him to Reading, but he broke his chain and ran off.

A council of war was held, and for the next hour all sort of devices were made use of to induce the animal to descend, but he would not budge. All but the bear were in despair when new actors appeared upon the scene. Three hunters, whose usual Sunday tramp had apparently yielded them nothing so far, came in sight. Seeing the bear they stopped in astonishment. Then, not knowing it was tame, and anxious to distinguish themselves, they opened fire upon the animal.

At the first shot Bruin was perceptibly alarmed. At the second volley he made a mad rush along the bough overhanging the house, lost his footing and fell plump upon the frail roof. Right through he went into the baby's room, to the immense fright of Mrs. Reid. The Italians, however, dashed into the house and upstairs. The furniture had been smashed by the infuriated animal, but the child was not injured. The bear had not succeeded in removing his muzzle. Throwing himself on the animal, the Italians, by the use of a whip, brought him under subjection. Then, leading him downstairs, they speedily decamped, leaving a party of foolish hunters to look blank and a Montgomery county farmer to bewail the loss of some \$50 worth of house furniture and a damaged roof.—Pall Mall American.

## COSTLY FURS.

Alaskan Islands That Produce Skins Worth as Much as \$700 Each.

C. R. Isham, United States Commissioner of Unga Islands, Alaska, while at Tacoma on his way to Washington recently, said:

"Unga Island is the great center of the sea otter and fox skin industries, and virtually all the inhabitants are engaged in hunting one or both of these. The catch is important, though the number of animals is not large. For instance, this year the eleven islands of the Shumagin group, including Unga, produced from the surrounding waters (thirty-four sea otters. The value of these skins is \$700 each. Besides this the islands are producing black and blue fox skins in large numbers. One island alone has produced up to the time I left ninety skins, worth \$10 each, or \$900.

Other islands are also producing seal. The black foxes were planted originally in Unga, Sanak, Belofsky and other islands by the Russian-American Fur Company to augment the hunt supply after the company's men had been long trapping on the islands. After the United States had taken the trapping for some years our government leased the eleven islands to different traders and Aleut chiefs for the purpose of raising blue foxes. The islands were well stocked with the blue variety, and these have been crossed with the black in many cases, and an occasionally fine fur resulted.

"This year the natives of Belofsky Island caught seventeen sea otters, enough to carry the whole village of 250 people through the winter in good shape. The Indians go forth on the sea in their bidarkas and shoot the otter with their shotguns, as a rule. In some cases they use nets, but shooting them in the usual way. These otter skins are the best found in any market in the world.

"I am going to Washington now to try to get the government to erect board houses on the islands for the use of the Indians in drying salmon, and I also desire to get a medical dispensary and a doctor for the Indians. Diseases of different kinds have broken out among them. Substantially the Aleuts need, besides this, only flour, tea and ammunition, and these supplies they can buy of the traders from their otter and fox skin catches. There are plenty of codfish, in addition of wild fowl and some game, in regard to the salmon, as a general thing, but once in a while there is a hard year, and the Indians have to live on roots and herbs."—Tacoma Ledger.

## A Wonderful Deaf Mute Prodigy.

In Mary Wilson, fifteen years old, born a deaf mute, the daughter of an Erie county farmer, the authorities of the Western Pennsylvania Institute have discovered a prodigy. Without any instructions whatever the child has developed a remarkable talent for drawing. So promising is her talent that a class in drawing has been established, in which she is thus far the only pupil.

The child's pencil and chalk drawings show a remarkable sense of observation, and her devotion to her new found pleasure is something almost abnormal. She gives her time to it, to the detriment of all her other studies, heedless of rebukes. Only the other day her teacher caught her in church surreptitiously drawing some big lazy pigs sunning themselves in a field of daisies. And the pigs were very lifelike pigs at that.

She has an excellent memory for detail, and can accurately reproduce what she sees, animals being her favorite subjects. While out walking recently she saw a lot of chickens, and old hens gradually strutting before their broods, and on her return to school she drew them.

Although so fond of drawing, this child-artist does not take kindly to coloring, consisting as it does with the pinners of reproducing tints and tints.—N. Y. Herald.

## Good Cookery

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## DESSERT CREAMS.

By Louis Role.

At this season of the year it is necessary to tempt the appetite and to provide little delicacies for the table. The hearty and substantial food of the severe winter must give way to dishes of greater variety, and especially to a greater variety of dessert.

You have been told by different Good Cookery writers of very many different kinds of pastry and puddings, and I do not wish to trespass upon that field, but to suggest the making of a few of the many popular creams so often found in fashionable cafes. Speaking generally, these creams are a delicate dessert (not in the least hurtful to those with delicate stomachs) and pleasing to all tastes, and in addition to their desirability in other ways are easily prepared and at a reasonable expense.

First we will consider a series of Bohemian creams, it being understood in all cases where fresh fruit is used that the canned article can be substituted when the fresh is not in season.

**BOHEMIAN CREAM (Vanilla).**  
Take one quart of cream, two table-spoonsful of sugar and one ounce of gelatine soaked in water until dissolved; whip one-half the cream to a stiff froth; beat the other half with the sugar and a vanilla bean until a sufficient flavor is extracted (or vanilla extract may be added just after it is removed from the fire), take off the fire, add the gelatine, and when cooled a little stir in the well-beaten yolks of four eggs. As soon as it begins to thicken stir steadily until smooth, when add the whipped cream, beating it lightly. Mold and set on ice until ready to serve.

**BOHEMIAN CREAM (Strawberry).**  
Proceed as above with the exception of the use of vanilla and to flavor with strawberries. Strain two pounds of berries through a colander, sweeten to taste, add to the dissolved gelatine, set in ice and when it thickens stir until smooth; add the whipped cream as above and mold.

**BOHEMIAN CREAM (Pineapple).**  
To flavor with pineapple cut one apple fine, boil with half a pound of powdered sugar, strain through a colander, add the dissolved gelatine, set on ice and when it thickens stir till smooth, add the whipped cream and mold.

Creams flavored with peaches, raspberries and other fruits may be made by following the above ideas, but in no case add the whipped cream until the mixture is cool and begins to thicken.

## LAMBING CREAM.

Str to the grated rind and juice of two large lemons and one cup of sugar, add the well-beaten yolks of eight eggs; put all in a tin pan, set in a pot of boiling water, stir for three minutes, take from the fire, add the well-beaten whites of the eggs; set away on the ice and serve cold in custard cups.

## RICE CREAM.

Boil one cup of rice in a double boiler in sweet milk until soft, add two table-spoonsful of sugar, a salt-spoonful of salt; pour into a dish and when cold place on it a lump of jelly; beat the whites of five eggs and three table-spoonsful of powdered sugar to a stiff froth, flavor to taste, add a table-spoonful of rich cream and drop the mixture on the rice.

Leaving creams and desserts for the present at least, let me give you a recipe for a breakfast or lunch dish for Lent that I recently obtained at a clubhouse noted for its good things. You will all want to try it and I am sure will appreciate the dish. We will call it **POTATO Cakes.**

Take one cupful of flour, one cupful of cold mashed potato, one teaspoonful of yeast powder and salt-spoonful of salt sifted into the flour; mix all together and add rich milk enough to make like biscuit dough; roll out about one-half inch thick; cut into two-inch squares and fry a golden brown in deep, smoking hot fat.

## FOR YOUR SCHAFF-BOOK.

Recipes From Many Sources and of Acknowledged Worth.

## MAPLE SUGAR CAKE.

Cream one-third of a cupful of butter, add a cupful of granulated sugar, the yolks of two eggs well beaten and half a cupful of milk. Into two cupfuls of flour stir two table-spoonsful of baking powder, then sift the flour into the wet ingredients. Beat the whites of the eggs until very stiff and add to the above mixture. Bake in two layers. For a filling compound of maple sugar into half a cup of boiling water until it will form into a ball if dropped into ice water. Beat the whites of two eggs until they foam, then pour the syrup gradually upon them, beating constantly. Set the bowl containing the mixture into a large pan of ice water and beat until it is like soft sugar candy, then spread between the layers of cake and upon the top.

## SALMON IN A MOLD.

One can salmon, four well-beaten eggs, four table-spoonsful melted butter, one half cup bread crumbs, pepper, salt and parsley to taste. Rub butter into the salmon, put crumbs in the eggs, mix all together and season. Then put into a buttered mold and steam one hour. Sauce for the same: One cup of hot milk, thickened with one table-spoonful of cornstarch; add one table-spoonful of butter, the liquor from the salmon, one egg, and one table-spoonful of tomato catsup. Put the egg in last and very carefully.

## MAYONNAISE FLGENDER.

Select a large thick fish. Boil and set on ice until cold. Place it on a platter garnished with parsley and slices of lemon; pour mayonnaise dressing on the fish and serve.

Winter. "What do you think of that Jane? That couple only gave me a dollar for marrying them!"  
Wife. "Well, I knew the moment they came in they had both been married before!"—Puck.

Landlady.—The strong should help the weak, Barker.—But how is this better going to do anything for this tea?—Fit-Bits.

## NURSERY COOKERY.

THE ANEMIC AND NERVOUS CHILD.

(Continued from last week.)

By Christine Terhune Herrick.  
Sandwiches of raw or underdone meat may be given also to the feeble child, and eggs, in simple preparations, are excellent. The scraped meat, already recommended for various disorders, is most useful here.

## SAVOIR CUSTARD.

Make a cupful of beef tea by putting a pint of cold water upon a pound of chopped beef and letting it simmer very slowly for three or four hours, until the liquid is reduced to half the original quantity. Beat the yolks of two eggs light, pour the beef tea upon them, season with a little salt and turn into a well greased custard cup. Set this in a well boiling water, cover the cup close, and let it cook until it is firm. Watch it carefully, for if it cooks too long it will become watery. If it may be eaten warm or cold. It is very nutritious and should be taken only a spoonful or two at a time.

## CREAMED EGGS.

Heat together a gill of cream or rich milk and a gill of stock from chicken or turkey. The broth from a boiled fowl is perhaps best, but a variety may sometimes be obtained by using mutton broth. When it is warm, stir into it two eggs beaten very light, and do not remove the spoon until the mixture is the thickness of ordinary scrambled eggs. Salt to taste and serve on tiny squares of toast.

## POLENTA.

The exact variety of meal of which Italian polenta is made may not be obtainable in this country, but a tolerably good substitute is found in the ordinary yellow cornmeal. To cook it for this dish heat a pint of water in boiling and sift in the corn meal, stirring all the while, until about a half cupful has been added. Stir until the mixture is smooth, and boil after that for at least an hour. Turn it out then upon a shallow plate and when cold it may be cut into strips, and make a good toast to serve and pour over this. Of course, it is more savory if it is fried, but if the invalid's digestion is delicate all fried foods should be avoided.

## MEAT AND LETTUCE SANDWICH.

This makes a pleasant variety upon the plain sandwich of scraped or chopped beef. A crisp lettuce leaf should be dipped into a French dressing of good salad oil, to which has been added a little salt and a very few drops of vinegar, and the leaf should be laid between the meat and the bread.

## CREAMED SPAGHETTI.

Break spaghetti into inch lengths, put it over the fire in salted boiling water, and cook until it is tender. Drain from the water and put into a hot dish. Have ready a cupful of white sauce made by cooking together a table-spoonful each of butter and flour and a half pint of rich milk. Into this stir a table-spoonful of grated cheese, but it becomes well melted and pour all over the spaghetti.

One value of spaghetti and macaroni is found in the fact that they are manufactured from flour from which part of the starch has been removed, and they therefore contain a considerable portion of nitrogenous matter. Great care should always be taken to cook them thoroughly, as, if undercooked, they are indigestible.

Plenty of butter, milk, cream and broiled fat bacon should be given the nervous or anemic patient if they do not seem to disturb his digestion. So far as cereals and fruits are concerned, the same regimen may be followed that is advised for the sufferer from constipation. In extreme cases it may be necessary to administer foods that have been predigested with pepsine or pancreatine, but this is a matter lying within the province of the physician in charge rather than of the domestic dietitian.  
(To be continued next week.)

## POTATO SALAD.

Six hard-boiled eggs, four large potatoes boiled in their jackets, two bunches of celery, one medium sized onion; chop celery and onion fine, cut the hard-boiled eggs in dice, peel potatoes and cut into dice also; then add the following dressing, mixing lightly: One even table-spoonful of oil, two-thirds of a cup of milk, two eggs, one-third of a cup of vinegar, one table-spoonful of sugar, two table-spoonsful of dry mustard, a piece of butter half the size of an egg, a table-spoonful of salt; boil this until very thick; stir the onion and celery in this while very hot, then add the potatoes, and last the hard-boiled eggs. If this salad is made quickly and put together while potatoes and eggs are hot the flavor of all are more delicately blended. Serve on crisp lettuce.

## PRUNE TART.

Stew one-half of a pound of prunes with four ounces of sugar, a strip of lemon peel, and one-half of a pint of water till almost soft. Then pare, core and slice one pound of apples. Add these to the prunes, and cook together till tender. Place the stewed fruit in a pudding dish and add a little mixed spice. Cover with puff paste and bake in a moderate oven half an hour. Serve either hot or cold.

## POTATO TUFF.

Take two cupfuls of cold mashed potatoes, stir into it six table-spoonsful melted butter, beating all in a cream; then add two eggs whipped stiff, and a table-spoonful of cream or milk, salting to taste; beat all well, pour into a deep dish and bake in a quick oven until brown.

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## INDUSTRIAL

## Trust Company,

49 Westminister Street,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

SURPLUS, 400,000

Transacts a general Banking and Trust Business.  
Interest paid on accounts subject to check.  
Money also received on Participation Accounts.  
Authorized by law to accept trusts and to act as executor, administrator, guardian, etc.  
Trustees, Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Assignees, depositing money or property of their estate with this Company are exempt by law from all personal liability.  
Safes to rent in Fire and Burglar Proof Vaults of R. I. Safe Deposit Co.

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W. H. WILSON, Treasurer.  
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## INSURANCE

## Notice

AGENCY OF A. S. SHERMAN,

MERCHANTS' BANK.

THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES have been

represented in Newport by Mr. J. B. Langley, deceased, having been transferred to me, policies and renews in the same will be written at this office, where transfers and endorsements can be made:  
Phoenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn.  
Queen Ins. Co. of London.  
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester.  
Scottish Union & National of Edinburgh and London.  
Northern Assurance Co. of London.

The above companies in addition to those already represented by me, enable me to write for any amount of business, at the lowest rates and the highest standing and character of the companies offer the most indemnity against fire.

Signatures Ins. Co. of N. Y. \$2,000,000  
American Ins. Co. of Philadelphia 2,200,000  
Fire Association of Philadelphia 4,200,000  
Phoenix Ins. Co. of Hartford 4,700,000  
Imperial Ins. Co. of London 7,000,000  
Guardian Ins. Co. of London 7,800,000  
Providentia Washington Ins. Co. of Providence 600,000  
British American Ins. Co. of Toronto 800,000  
Queen Ins. Co. of Brooklyn 4,200,000  
Queen Ins. Co. of London 4,700,000  
Lancashire Ins. Co. of Manchester 4,700,000  
Scottish Union & National Ins. Co. of Edinburgh 4,700,000  
Northern Assurance Co. of London 4,700,000  
Phoenix Assurance Co. of London 4,700,000  
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## Flagg's Bargain Store,

12 FRANKLIN STREET,

OPP. P. O.

## Gray Enamelled Ware Prices.

10 Quart Dish Pan	85c.
2 Quart Milk or Rice Boiler	75c.
1 Quart Sauce Pan	75c.
2 Quart Sauce Pans	1.00
2 Quart Sauce Pans	1.00
3 Quart Sauce Pans	1.00
4 Quart Sauce Pans	1.00
5 Quart Sauce Pans	1.00
6 Quart Sauce Pans	1.00
7 Quart Sauce Pans	1.00
8 Quart Sauce Pans	1.00
9 Quart Sauce Pans	1.00
10 Quart Sauce Pans	1.00
11 Quart Sauce Pans	1.00
12 Quart Sauce Pans	1.00
13 Quart Sauce Pans	1.00
14 Quart Sauce Pans	1.00
15 Quart Sauce Pans	1.00
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17 Quart Sauce Pans	1.00
18 Quart Sauce Pans	1.00
19 Quart Sauce Pans	1.00
20 Quart Sauce Pans	1.00

## The above goods are all guaranteed, and

the Best Enamelled Ware in the market.

## Farmers &amp; Gardeners

Attention!

## GARDEN SEED.

The large increase from year to year in this

department has proven that the

H. C. ANTHONY'S SEEDS.

are reliable. They have been tested and have

proven their quality in every respect. The

talk about the best seed not being good

has been a mere threat here. Some kinds of

seed grown on this island are of the very

best, but all kinds of seed that are planted

raise seed from cannot be raised successfully

in one locality. This is one of the reasons

why Mr. Anthony's seeds are of the best.

What seeds our soil is adapted to are raised

here the others are raised by him in the best

cultures.

## None are better.

For sale by

Fernando Barker,

BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

Reduction in price of

## COKE.

DELIVERED:

Prepared, 36 bushels for \$3.50

Common, 36 bushels for \$3.00

AT WORKS:

Prepared, \$8.00 per 100 bushels

Common, \$6.00 per 100 bushels

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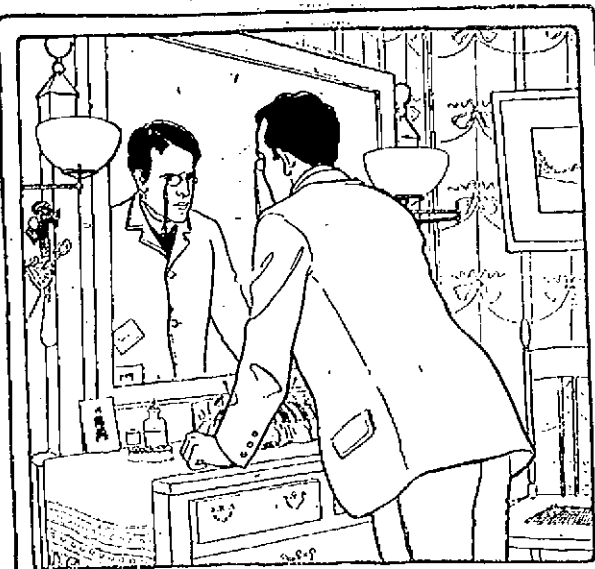
181 Thames Street,

receive prompt attention.

NEWPORT GAS LIGHT CO.







## TO THE MAN WHO THINKS.

LOOK yourself squarely in the face and see if you are not half ashamed to be without Ivory Soap in your house. Worse than this, your wife is without it. It is bad enough for a man, though a man often doesn't care how his comfort is mis-spelled. But a woman misses all these little helps to housekeeping. And Ivory Soap is one; its great potency makes it actually cheaper than yellow soap for general work. It floats.

## BOERS CLOSING IN.

Evidently Inclined to Attempt Recapture of Bloemfontein.

"Conquered" Paris of Free State Do Not Appear to Be Settled.

London, April 6.—Little news gets through from South Africa and no actual achievement on either side is reported. The correspondents at Bloemfontein, in brief dispatches to which the increasingly rigorous censorship limits them, concur in saying that the Boers, emboldened by General Roberts' inactivity and their recent successes, are inclined to take the offensive, with the idea of carrying out President Kruger's reported boast that he would recapture Bloemfontein. Their efforts seem to be directed to cutting the British communication south, and considerable precautions have been taken to prevent their doing this.

General Gatacre is at Springfontein, co-operating with General Roberts to protect the railroad. The measures taken for the protection of Bloemfontein include the mounting of four 4.7 inch naval guns and four naval 12-pounders on the kopjes commanding the surrounding plains. One correspondent declares that the situation is most satisfactory, despite Saturday's mishap, but there is much evidence that the so-called conquered parts of the Orange Free State are by no means settled, and that a number of burghers who outwardly submitted to superior force do not accept the new rule willingly.

There is a leakage of information regarding the British movements, and many Dutch sympathizers in Bloemfontein have been arrested in consequence, much to their apparent surprise.

Much anxiety is felt as to the water supply, despite the statements issued here that there is no fear of a water famine.

Whatever the reason may be, considerable dissatisfaction is beginning to be expressed here at the unaccountable delay, both at Bloemfontein and in Natal, which enables the Boers to recover from the demoralization caused by Lord Roberts' former rapid movements. The enemy now evidently hope to retard the advance by threatening the railway behind Lord Roberts. So far as the Natal railways are concerned, repairs are being made beyond Blundersburg, and the idea, as often repeated, is that an advance is imminent.

Thabane is still held by the Boers, who also continue to hold the water-works. The Boers across the Modder river are in some strength. East of Bloemfontein the mounted infantry are in touch with them at Bushman's Kop, 12 miles distant.

A special dispatch from Lorenzo Marquez says sharp fighting occurred April 2 in the neighborhood of Mafeking. The garrison made a sortie, while Colonel Plummer's cavalry attacked the Boers at Ramathabana. Both attacks were repulsed. Twenty of Colonel Plummer's men were found dead on the field, and six others were made prisoners. The federal losses were small.

## Labor Law Decided Unconstitutional.

Toledo, April 6.—Judge Pangsley, in common pleas court, has declared unconstitutional that provision in the Ohio statutes which prohibits an employer from discharging a workman because the employee is a member of a labor union. The court held that the statute is class legislation; that it does not apply to all workmen, but only to union men. He added that under the statute non-union men could be discharged with impunity, whereas the employers say that the case will be appealed to the state supreme court.

## Olga Netherle Acquitted.

New York, April 6.—A jury in the criminal branch of the supreme court yesterday officially declared "Sappho" a proper play and acquitted Miss Olga Netherle and her associates, Messrs. Revelle, Mayer and Moss, of the offense charged in the indictment under which they had been tried, that of maintaining a public nuisance. The jury occupied 12 minutes in arriving at this verdict. Miss Netherle seemed much affected when the verdict was announced. Justice Furman's charge clearly favored the defendants.

## Pawucket Painters Won't Strike.

Pawucket, R. I., April 6.—At a meeting of the local union, which is affiliated with the International Painters' union, it was decided not to join in a movement which it is proposed to inaugurate on May 1 for a shorter work day and better wages. The decision was reached on account of the high price of building material, which has discouraged the erection of more buildings.

## Port of Hook For Sale.

New Haven, April 6.—The report of the New Haven Trust company, receiver for the Connecticut Indemnity company, shows that the receipts for the six months have been about \$300, and that the expenses have been practically the same. The total claims thus far have been in all reach \$220,000. The indications are that there will be almost nothing for the creditors.

## Isabel Philo Was An Actor.

Portland, Me., April 6.—Joseph W. Holden, familiarly known as "Uncle Joe," the Oldfield philosopher, died in his native town, East Oldfield, aged over 80. Mr. Holden maintained that the earth was flat by a series of remarkable arguments. He has lectured before educational institutions and state legislatures throughout New England.

## Tain's Case Now Open.

Gorham, N. H., April 6.—An accident occurred on the lumber road of the International Paper company, caused by a loaded train becoming unmanageable and running into the company's yard, killing Eugene H. Blair, severely injuring Joseph St. Clair, and slightly injuring an unknown man.

## Convicted of Conspiracy.

Lansing, Mich., April 6.—In the case of Arthur F. Marsh, late inspector general of the Michigan national guard, indicted with others, charged with conspiracy to defraud the state in alleged fraudulent military clothing transactions, the jury yesterday returned a verdict of guilty.

## Boy Convicted of Manslaughter.

Hedgeport, Conn., April 6.—Peter Graham, 16 years old, was found guilty of manslaughter. Thursday, and he will receive his sentence next Tuesday. The crime was committed May 29 last. On the day following, the body of Louis Stahman, a Helms peder, was found in his wagon on a lonely lane. The boy early admitted that he shot the man, but claimed that it was in self-defense. He said that Stahman went into their home and tried to take some things away, but when discovered was about to attack him (Graham) with an iron bar, when he used the gun with fatal effect.

## Motion for Injunction Denied.

Burlington, Vt., April 6.—A case, which the temperance people of this state expected to become famous, was brought to a quick ending Monday by the refusal of the chancellor to allow an injunction to issue. The case grew out of the report that a sale was served at a recent banquet at the Van Ness House, this city, of which former Governor Woodbury is proprietor. The case was to have been tried under the law which permits the prosecution of a real estate owner if a tenant violates the prohibitory law.

## Contracted Disease From Animals.

Winsted, Conn., April 6.—Dr. E. M. Heath, a veterinary surgeon, for the past two years has been busily engaged in treating cattle affected with tuberculosis and horses that had the distemper. As the result he is now suffering from an illness which seems to be a combination of both maladies. For some weeks he has been in an unconscious condition for the greater part of the time. Doctors say that he cannot recover.

## Fish Fare Record Broken.

Tillicster, Mass., April 6.—The cargo of fresh fish brought to this port by the schooner, Lucinda L. Lowell, Captain Courant, has been weighed out at 173,000 pounds, breaking all records in landing large fares. The cargo is said to be the largest of the kind in the history of North American fisheries. The next best record was that made about a month ago by the schooner Talsman, which brought in 160,435 pounds.

## Shoe Workers Dissatisfied.

Haverhill, Mass., April 6.—Strikes occurred in five shoe factories in this city Monday. About 150 men are directly concerned, and several times that number indirectly. It is thought that the firms will act together and a compromise list has been offered to the union, but refused by them. Chase & Co. are manufacturers, but the other firms are contractors, doing work for a number of firms about the city.

## She Played With Matches.

Weymouth, Mass., April 6.—Ruth Alexander, aged 4, was burned to death Sunday, as the result of playing with matches. Everything was burned from her body except her shoes. She and her 6-year-old brother were alone in the house at the time, a sister, 12 years old, who had been left in charge of the other children, having left them to visit a neighbor.

## Quincy Manufacturers' Ultimatum.

Quincy, Mass., April 6.—The Quincy Granite Manufacturers' association on Tuesday night voted to adhere to its former offer of nine hours' pay for an eight-hour day, with a minimum wage scale of \$2.50, and an average rate of \$2.20, and, in case this offer is rejected, to open the yards with non-union cutters.

## Amesbury's Carriage Shipments.

Amesbury, Mass., April 6.—The carriage shipments from this town for the month of March were 1052. Owing to the large orders for automobile bodies recently placed with the several firms it is expected that the shipments in the coming months will be greatly in excess of last year.

## Brass Knuckles of No Avail.

Manville, R. I., April 6.—Michael Chappelaine, a local newsdealer, was knocked down and robbed of \$55 while in a remote part of Lincoln early Tuesday morning. Chappelaine, having brass knuckles, put up a strong fight, but the robber fired three shots, one bullet passing through his hat and another through his hand. Chappelaine then fainted and the robber secured the money.

## Gorbel Said to Have Been Warned.

Frankfort, Ky., April 6.—The grand jury heard several witnesses in connection with the Gorbel assassination yesterday. Miss Sallie Jackson is said to have testified that she heard a conversation between a prominent state officer and his wife, and that she went to Gorbel and warned him.

## HAND TIMES IN PUERTO RICO.

People in Country Districts on Verge of Starvation, and Want Food and Work.

San Juan, P. R., April 6.—Delegations representing the country poor arrive almost daily at the palace. They tell the usual story of starvation and want, and they ask for food and work. Two important delegations have appeared this week, the latest being from Aguas Buenas, consisting of 100 men and 10 women in procession, headed by two 10-year-old girls carrying black flags to signify that they were mourning for existing conditions.

Although the situation is certainly very bad, it is the opinion of many in authority that, in some instances, the applicants for relief are really directed by political bosses, who hope to secure road work. For instance, 5000 rations have already been issued weekly at Aguas Buenas for the last three months. Further material relief will follow from the recent granting of road making contracts, involving an outlay of \$500,000, although the authorities have not yet announced how they propose to distribute the appropriation.

The pier strikers are quiet, no further demonstrations having been made. The property, however, is still guarded by the troops. "All the native labor from St. Thomas has been dismissed and American labor only will be employed.

## Guilty of Counterfeiting.

Boston, April 6.—The trial of Porter N. Bliss, charged with counterfeiting, ended Thursday evening, with a verdict of guilty. Bliss was indicted jointly with George H. Hitchfield, a printer, and William Davis, who operated a counterfeiting plant at Windrop. Spurious Dominion of Canada bills were manufactured there, and circulated in Canada by confederates. Davis acknowledged the guilt some time ago, and was sent to state prison for a long term. Hitchfield was convicted some days ago. He assisted Davis in printing the counterfeit notes. Bliss, who is a photographer, made the negatives for the plates. Hitchfield and Bliss will be sentenced later.

## Canadian Carried Off the Honor.

New York, April 6.—H. D. Bates, a young field shooter of St. Thomas, Ont., a man who was comparatively unknown in the trap shooting world until yesterday, has won the grand American handicap, the most important event of the year for wing shots. He has shot only twice previously in pigeon shooting tournaments and has never before competed in the event that he won in such magnificent fashion yesterday. There was \$5555 in the sweepstakes, divided into 31 moneys.

## The Wonderful Kearsarge.

Newport News, Va., April 6.—The battleship Kearsarge returned to Old Point last night, after being at sea 48 hours with the naval board of inspection. The test of the superimposed turrets proved eminently satisfactory. All the big guns were fired simultaneously, and the result stamped the new invention a decided success. It is understood that the board has reported the tests to the navy department as an unqualified success.

## Financiers Knew of a Old Basis.

Malden, Mass., April 6.—Elissa S. Converse, Malden's first mayor, has cancelled the debt of the Malden Young Men's Christian association by settling the treasurer of that organization, a check for \$16,000. The committee appointed to lift the debt of the association, with the aid of several smaller pledges, will now be able to put the finances of the association on a solid basis.

## New Bedford Has the Shakes.

New Bedford, Mass., April 6.—An earthquake was plainly felt in this city at noon Tuesday. It was accompanied by a heavy, low rumble, and houses and business blocks trembled, in some cases to such an extent as to alarm the inmates. But one tremor of the earth was noticed.

## First Count Was Incorrect.

Spencer, Mass., April 6.—In the recount of the license vote an error, which throws out 25 "yes" votes, was discovered. This has the effect of changing the vote from the "yes" to the "no" column. As the vote now stands Spencer declares for no license by a majority of 22.

## Not Dickers a For the Galapagos.

Guayaquil, April 6.—The government of Ecuador authorizes an official denial of the report that negotiations are in progress for the sale to the United States of the Galapagos islands.

## AMERICAN FLAG AS HIS PLATFORM.

Dewey Admits Presidential Candidacy, and Awaits Orders From the People.

Washington, April 6.—Admiral Dewey has confirmed the interview in the New York World announcing his candidacy for president. He refused at first to add anything to that statement, but later declared in answer to a question as to what would be his platform, "well, how would the American flag do?"

"But the public will be anxious to know your views on the great issues of the day. What stand, for example, will you take on the silver question?" he was asked.

"Well, you know, there can be no question as to the position of a man from this section of the country on that issue," he said further that he had not intended announcing his candidacy so soon, but it had been forced upon him by recent articles in newspapers.

Expanding the medium chosen for communicating to the public, he said: "I gave that statement to the New York World because that newspaper first solicited me for the presidency when I returned from Manila last fall, and I threw it down" then, refusing to consider it. That was before I wanted it. Now, however, the basis is buzzing. Well, it is an honorable bee, and I am not ashamed of it."

The admiral persistently refused to declare from which party he would accept the nomination, repeating, "let the people decide that." As I said in that interview, I am ready to obey orders from the people as I have always done."

Philadelphia, April 6.—Admiral Dewey last night came out squarely with the statement: "I am a Democrat." This, in the opinion of political leaders means a fight with Bryan for the Democratic nomination for the presidency. This second announcement has caused a sensation scarcely less intense than his announcement of his candidacy.

## Admiral Simpson's Daughter Married.

Boston, April 6.—A brilliant society event was the wedding Thursday evening of Miss Hannah W. Simpson, youngest daughter of Rear Admiral Simpson, and Ensign Wat T. Clavelius, U. S. N., which was solemnized at the commandant's residence at the navy yard. The company that witnessed the ceremony included prominent army and navy people, and others equally well known in the social and business life of Boston. The service was performed by Rev. Frank J. Goodwin of Glen Ridge, N. J. The Marine band played the wedding march, and contributed other numbers. All the officers present wore in full dress uniform. The young couple will reside at Annapolis, where the groom has recently been ordered for duty at the naval academy as instructor in gunnery.

## Death of Major Macnamara.

Boston, April 6.—Major Daniel F. Macnamara, an employee in the custom house and formerly major in the Ninth Massachusetts regiment, was stricken with apoplexy while at his desk, Thursday, and died a short time afterward. Major Macnamara was 55 years old, a native of Boston, and served during the Civil war in the Ninth regiment of volunteers. He was a member of many organizations. He was author of "The History of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers From June 1, '61-'64."

## A Triple Tragedy at Boston.

Boston, April 6.—A triple tragedy occurred in the lodging house conducted by Jennie Rubin, at 7 Endicott street. The lodging house keeper was attracted by the strong smell of gas to a room occupied by three Russians. The door was forced, and the three men were found unconscious on the floor. A physician was called, but the men were dead when he arrived. The gas was turned on full force, but was not lighted, and the police believe that the men were victims of an accident.

## Explosion of Tank at Boston.

Chelsea, Mass., April 6.—By the explosion of a tank of benzine in the lamp-black factory of Samuel Cahot, a fire was caused, in which Frank M. McCormick, 18 years old, who was engaged in cleaning out the tank at the time, was literally baked to death. The money loss was about \$500. McCormick was the chief support of his mother, who has an invalid husband in Ireland, an invalid son in Chelsea, and has now lost six children within a few years.

## Student Given a Jail Sentence.

Cambridge, Mass., April 6.—Fred S. Timmons, a Harvard freshman, was found guilty of committing that common college prank, "sign stealing," Monday, and was sentenced to jail for five days. He appealed. The court previously had imposed \$50 fines for the same offense, but wanted to make an example, as pilfering of signs from Boston merchants was becoming a regular practice.

## Announcements.

AFTER EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS, OUR GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES now occupy more than half of the second floor of our building, and is filled with the brightest and finest line of gas, electric and combination fixtures that can be produced.

We have a few things to say to you regarding this department, and will say them in as few and as forcible words as possible.

1st. We have never manufactured or sold anything that we could not guarantee and this department has had special attention in this respect.

2nd. We have secured the agency for Cassidy & Son Mfg. Co.'s goods, which for beauty of design, quality of material and durability of finish is the finest line in the country.

3rd. We have arranged to show these goods in a manner that best conveys the idea of how they will look in the home.

4th. Notwithstanding the superior quality of the goods our prices are as low if not lower than that required for cheap and ordinary goods.

5th. Our different departments are, Wood Mantels, Tiles, Fireplace Goods, Parquet Floor and Grilles, Cabinet Making and Decorating, Metal Ceiling, Gas and Electric Fixtures.

The expense of our business is divided so that each department has very little and in consequence we can and do sell fine goods at low prices.

6th. We extend you a cordial invitation to call and inspect our goods whether you wish to buy or not.

Yours respectfully,

Crooker Mantel & Tile Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

## Every Man

Should see our collection of SPRING CLOTHING before purchasing. There is EVERYTHING here that people of good taste desire--nothing of the sham sort. The character of our business is reflected in the goods we sell.

## We make it a point

To do business on the small profit basis, believing it pays us to give our customers good returns for their money. To insure absolute satisfaction we are always ready with

"Your money back if you want it."

Newport One Price Clothing Co.

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Queen Anne Millinery Establishment,

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Great Variety of Art-theatrical

Trimmed Hats, Toques and Bonnets,

Children's Trimmed Hats

Specialty trimmed for EASTERN TRADE at extreme low prices.

We Keep Everything in the Line.

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## Alpha Home Pudding,

THE LATEST THING OUT.

## Scotch Oats, fresh

## Smalley Fruit Jars,

NEW DESIGNS.

S. S. THOMPSON.

## Newport Illuminating Company,

Electric Light, Electric Power, Electric Supplies, Incandescent and Arc Lamp Electric Motors, Electric Fans, Fixtures and Shades.

Residences, Stores and offices wired for and lighted by

Incandescent Electric Light at lowest rates.

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449 to 455 THAMES STREET.

Just One Sample Ton of

Jeddo Lehigh Coal

Will prove its superiority over all other Lehigh Coals when you test it in your Greenhouse or Furnace. You don't get up in the morning and find furnace or stove has consumed all its contents. It will burn longer, without clinkering, than any other coal in this market. Lorry, Lykens Valley and Pittston White and Red Ash Coals always in stock.

The GARDNER & REYNOLDS CO.,

Opposite Post Office, and Sherman's Wharf, Assistance Given to Farmers in Loading.

## Lying Prophets.

BY EMM PHILLIPOTT, AUTHOR OF

"CHILDREN OF THE MIST."

The Cambric Mask, by Robert W. Chambers.

The Love of Parson Lord and Other Stories, by Mary E. Wilkins.

Captain Dieppe, by Anthony Hope.

A Manifest Destiny, by Julia Sturgis.

The First American, His Homes and His Household, by Letitia Herbert.

## Christmas Presents.

BOOTS, SHOES,

RUBBERS AND

SLIPPERS.

EXAMINE OUR LARGEST STOCK.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co., NEWPORT, R. I.

Carr's Book Shop.

DAILY NEWS BUILDING.





# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

## Two Wise Dogs.

A Worcester dog takes the banner for the display of human traits. The owner of the intelligent animal has the Spy left at the door every morning. It has been the duty of the dog to carry the paper from the doorstep into the family circle at the breakfast table. This self-imposed task was a source of much pleasure to the dog, and he continued until one rainy morning. Then the careful housewife objected to the presence of a wet dog in her well-kept kitchen. Instead of allowing the faithful animal to bring in the paper in his teeth as had been his wont, she went to the piazza, and carried the paper to her husband. The dog was not pleased. The next morning it rained again, and this time the dog secured the paper and carried it into the kitchen. He was given a sound thrashing for shaking himself in the kitchen. On three rainy mornings thereafter there was no paper to be found. The dog kept in the back-ground until it was discovered that he had pilfered the papers and hidden them in the back yard. Bath or shine, the intelligent animal is now received in the kitchen every morning.

Leo, a famous dog belonging to the Women's and Children's Hospital of Cork, Ireland, has just died, in that city. Leo was well known in Ireland and in many parts of England; for he was a solicitor of contributions for the institution with which he was connected, and had collected over a thousand pounds for charity. He roamed about the streets of various cities with an Alpine barrel slung around his neck, and in this receptacle benevolent persons placed donations. On one occasion the Prince of Wales offered a cup for the dog which should collect the largest amount for the hospital, and Leo won the prize.

Mr. Harlan Flatto—So you find it more advantageous to live in Lonesomehurst than you do in the city? Mr. Barren Waste—Well, I should say! What was I when I lived in New York? Why, nothing but a mere human being; one of four million, nothing more! Now look at me. What am I now? Why, president of the Lonesomehurst Bean-Bag and Checker club; secretary of the Train-Catchers' Social club, and assistant foreman of the Lonesomehurst engine company No. 1. Don't say New York to me!—Puck.

"My man," urged Rev. Mr. Goodley, "can I not induce you to come into church?"

"Oh, now, less, I—ur—" the poor tramp stammered.

"I hope you have no prejudice against the Church," the good man continued, eagerly. "No unpleasant recollection of your past suggested?"

"Oh, no! I ain't got no grudge ag'in the church. Mine was a home wedding!"—Philadelphia Press.

"This Porto Rico business reminds me of Dick Snipps."

"What did Dick do?"

"He invited a lot of us to a picnic out at his uncle's country place, and then took up a collection for expenses on our way home."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Madam," said the agent, "I am selling a condensed history of the United States. May I show—"

"No," she interrupted, "we don't want anything condensed. We've decided to give up our flat and take a house this spring."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Harry. "I hear a good deal about tact. What is it, any way?"

Uncle George. "It is a quality that prevents us from saying 'I've heard that story before,' when a friend has prided himself upon telling one that is going to make us laugh ourselves almost to death."

Tommy. "Say, paw, Mr. Figg, 'Well,' 'What is a kopje?'"

"A kopje is a place where the British stoppe, and it generally has a Boer or two on topje."—Indianapolis Press.

Hicks. "Did you ever notice that all pugilists are inveterate talkers?"

Wicks. "That usually is the case, I believe; but let us be thankful that all talkers are not pugilists."

He. "They say that love begets love, you know?"

She. "Yes. Perhaps that is the reason why when you give your love to a man he spreads it around among two, three or half a dozen women."

In what four respects does a caller resemble a lover? First, he comes to adore. Next, he gives the bell a ring. Next, he gives the maid his name. Then, if he does not find her out, he is taken in.—Independent.

"He has had a long and successful career in politics, I believe."

"Yes, he has bought his way into the Senate four times without being investigated."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Pennoyer. "Why do so many of these prize-fighters call themselves the 'kid'?"

Prettiwit. "I suppose it is because it is so hard to put a kid to sleep."—Harlem Life.

"What a southerner, Aunt Ann!"

"Oh, it's anything you keep so long that you can't remember where you got it."—Indianapolis Journal.

## A Peach.

There was a rapid transit marriage among the Hungarians at Hahntown Monday night. The bridegroom sent to the old country for the bride, and he never saw her until she landed here. The ceremony was a peach. Among other things forty kegs of beer and ten gallons of whiskey were consumed during the night.—Irish (Pa.) Republican.

## A Palpable Mistake.

Mr. Sulphina. Ah, Mrs. Highminded, I have been wonderfully struck by the strong resemblance you bear to your husband.

Mrs. Highminded. Young man, you are altogether wrong. I do not bear any resemblance whatever to my husband. My husband looks like me, that is all.—Washington Star.

## At the Theatre.

"What was that joke? I didn't catch it."

"Neither did I."

"What in thunder did you laugh so for?"

"I knew it was a poker joke; and I always laugh at poker jokes, you know."

"On the steamer which conveyed him to Gibraltar, where he was to meet Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener was accosted by an officer who introduced himself with the reminder that he had once been intrusted by Colonel Kitchener with a message to the then commander in chief in India. Lord Kitchener recognized his old acquaintance immediately, but could not recall the message referred to. 'It was fifteen years ago or more,' said his friend, 'but I remember it. You asked me if I had the chance to speak to Lord Roberts on your behalf and beg him to find you a job in the East, near him if possible. You told me to say you would black his boots or do any earthly thing for him then.' 'I've no doubt I said that,' replied Lord Kitchener, 'for I would black his boots or do any mortal thing for him now.'"—The London Sphere.

Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed rode up to the capitol the other morning in an F street car, relates a correspondent.

"What do you think of the Porto Rico tariff muddle?" asked the man who sat next to him.

"I refuse to be quoted," answered Mr. Reed. "I have a reputation for piety and chaste language to preserve."

Somebody showed Mr. Reed a copy of a Manila paper in which appeared this paragraph: "The difference between Tom Reed and Billy Mason is that when Tom Reed says he will resign he resigns."

"Ah," said Mr. Reed reflectively, "a great journalist is evidently wasting his talents on the Philippines."—The Cleveland Leader.

"And clothes," argued the missionary further, "are as cheap as dirt!"

The tropic heathen did not conceal her misgivings.

"Yes; but are they as hygienic?" faltered this simple child of the forest.

Her health was quite perfect now, and there was no telling what might not be the effect of corsets and skirts which do not hang from the shoulders, to say nothing of the veils with dots in them.—Detroit Journal.

"A learned woman whose husband hires the washing done is reported to be the most economical woman in Kansas," says Austin Neal. "When she feeds the baby she puts an apron on over its dress, then a bib over the apron, a clean rag around the baby's neck over the bib, and then holds one hand under the baby's chin while she feeds it with the other. By practice of this sort of economy she has enabled her husband to save nine thousand dollars in the last seven years."

The following comes from an Australian school magazine: "If we break a magnet in halves each piece becomes a magnet. If we break each piece in halves each of the smaller pieces becomes a magnet, until we come to something which we cannot split up. Each of these pieces which cannot be split up further is called a microbe."—Household Words.

"Of course," said Senator Sorghum, "Dewey is a remarkable man, but—"

"You are not going to qualify your praise!" "Well, I admire his courage and all that, but I must say that when a man with his opportunities stands up and refuses to run for office it sets a mighty bad precedent."—Washington Star.

A little boy was asked the other day what was meant by sins of omission. He astutely replied without any hesitation: "Those we have forgotten to commit!" This almost equals the little girl's definition of faith as "believing something we know isn't true."—Household Words.

A hawker was belaboring his poor donkey so unmercifully that an old lady, watching him from her parlor window, at length could stand it no longer. "Have you no mercy?" she cried. "No, mum," replied the hawker; "nothing but haddock!"—Tit-Bits.

"Americans use 250,000,000 paper chips annually." The original outlier is inconsiderable in comparison with their subsequent cost.

"What a southerner, Aunt Ann!"

"Oh, it's anything you keep so long that you can't remember where you got it."—Indianapolis Journal.

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## Women's Dep't.

Feminine Ideals.

Miss Caroline Hazard, president of Wellesley College, was the speaker on last Saturday in the Twentieth Century Club's course of university lectures. Her subject was "Ideals in the Education of Women." She said in part:

"The persistence of the ideal is one of the most wonderful things in life. It is handed down from one generation to another as if in itself it had life. The old painters and poets embodied their ideals in feminine form. Time was when every grove and stream had its own nymph, and mythology gave us not only Venus and Juno but Pallas Athene, the divine wisdom. With the coming of Christianity the virtues took their place as women. Mercy and wisdom and purity not only were represented in feminine form, but the more masculine virtues, justice and fortitude, were presented to the eye as robed and crowned women. This longing of the soul for a visible embodiment of truth and purity found expression in the worship of the Virgin Mary. From time immemorial all that men have conceived as best and noblest in life has been represented to them in the form of a woman. In our modern world and with the change of ideals which the progress of time has brought, it is still the eternal feminine which leads men on.

In the matter of education the main question is, What results are we aiming at? In order to determine this we must make some fundamental inquiries as to the position of women in our modern life. There are three ways in which women are pre-eminent—they are the blunders together of society; they are the beautifiers of life; and they are the conservers of morals. Thus women must stand for conservatism, for grace, for purity; and in these three directions they must have special training. Wise conservatism must be founded on law, and law must teach obedience, which lies at the root of all growth. Those who are to interpret beauty must have a knowledge of what is beautiful and the training of the perceptive faculties has to be undertaken in a very thorough and serious way. No one can reproduce what he is not absolute master of; and beauty to wield any influence on life and character must be deeply absorbed and enter into the personality of its exponent. And in the third place, beauty must pass into duty. This is the supreme task of all education, the training of the soul. How shall duty govern conduct? What fruit of personality shall be the product of training? It is women who must answer many of these questions, for women are the guardians of morals. Women ought to be the spiritual leaders of the world.

## Jan Generations of "Antis."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, at a recent Convention, gave a review of the amusing objections that have been urged by the conservatives, men and women alike, against every step in the progress of women, from the days when the subject of geography was considered so unfeminine that a girl who ventured to study it was jeered after in the streets with the cry, "There goes the geography girl!" Of the effort to secure equal suffrage, Mrs. Chapman Catt said:

We are told this movement is quite different from all others in that there has been a determined opposition of women against it; but the remonstrant is not new. This century has witnessed ten generations of remonstrants. In 1800 the remonstrant was horrified at the study of geography. In 1810 she accepted geography, but protested against physiology. In 1820 she accepted physiology, but protested against geometry. In 1830 she accepted geometry, but protested against collegiate education. In 1840 she accepted the college, but remonstrated against equal property laws for married women. In 1850 she accepted the property laws but remonstrated against public speaking by women. In 1860 she protested against the freedom of organization. In 1870 she remonstrated against the professions for women. In 1880 she protested against school suffrage. In 1890 she protested against women in office. In 1900 she accepts everything that every generation of remonstrants have protested against, and availing herself of the right of free public speech secured by the woman's rights' movement, pleads publicly that she may be saved the burden of voting for President.

## A Bad Bill.

About twenty years ago, after much labor, the American Humane Society succeeded in getting a national law providing that no cattle, sheep, or other animals should be confined in transit without food or water for more than twenty-eight consecutive hours. It has always been a struggle to enforce this law; but with the growth of humane sentiment and increased organization it has been more and more effectively applied. Now shippers have succeeded in introducing in the United States Senate, through the Committee on Interstate Commerce, a bill seeking to extend the hours from twenty-eight to forty. Women who do not believe that animals ought to be kept forty hours without food or water, and who do not think the flesh of animals so treated is made more wholesome as meat, would be glad to vote against this measure. As they cannot do that, let them write promptly to their Senators and Representatives in Congress, protesting against the passage of the bill.

A "mothers' gallery" is a feature of the Lincoln Park Baptist Church, Cincinnati, O. A nursery with cots, easy chairs, and other conveniences opens off from this gallery. Lady attendants are present to care for the children when they will be content with strangers. This arrangement was planned by the pastor, Rev. G. R. Robbins, who believes that mothers of young children should be encouraged to attend church and to bring their little ones with them.

The first candidate rose and said: "I fought for you, my friends, and today the bones of my right arm are bleaching among the hills of Tennessee!" The second candidate followed with: "My left leg, friends, lies listless in the shadow of the Virginia vales!" "Both of my legs," said the third candidate, "are in the Mississippi!" Then the fourth man rose and said: "I went through the war without a scratch. Here are two strong arms to uphold your rights, and two live legs to kick till you get 'em!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Manima. If you eat any more of that pudding, Tommy, you will see the logic man tonight. Tommy (after a moment's thought). Well, give me some more. I might as well settle my mind about the truth of the story once for all.—Tit-Bits.

## WALTER BAKER & CO.'S Breakfast Cocoa

Costs less than One Cent a cup.

Be sure that the Package bears our Trade-Mark.

A Perfect Food. Pure, Nutritious, Delicious.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited.

Established 1780.

DORCHESTER, MASS.



## Literary Corner.

McClure's Magazine.

In success and variety of attraction, it would be hard to surpass McClure's Magazine for April. The account of the interior of China, especially with reference to its rich promises as a market for America, written by Mr. W. B. Parsons, Chief Engineer of the American China Development Company, from observations made on his own journey, and illustrated very fully from photographs taken by him; the account of Professor Huxley's life in London between his twenty-sixth and thirtieth years, when he was having a terrible struggle to maintain himself by purely scientific work, with its self-revealing passages from his unpublished correspondence and his new portrait of him; and the account of the Russian ship "Brunek," the marvelous new ice-breaker that gives promise of being able to cut a passage for herself to the Pole—these are all, in their several ways, articles of the strongest interest and the highest value. And just as much may be said for Mr. Walter Wellman's "An Arctic Day and Night"—a chapter from his own experience in house-building, house-keeping, and daily work and sport, including some thrilling bear-hunting, up near the North Pole. In addition, the number offers, on the more strictly literary side, two excellent poems, a heroic story of railroad and Indian fighting on the Plains, a story of English prison life, a story of American newspaper and political life, a love story having to do with a Pacific coast "boom" and an Atlantic coast maiden, and a humorous story by Robert Barr of a "scientific misadventure" that involves, especially, England and America. Nearly all of the articles and stories are fully illustrated.

## Outing.

Outing, which has passed into the hands of a strong company of enthusiastic sportsmen, comes to us in April in a handsome new cover. It is a number like the burgeoning spring, bursting with new life and the promise of a bountiful harvest. The new pilot, Caspar Whitney, takes his readers through fresh routes, but the port is the one he has ever steered for: Sport for its own sake, and the purity of it; and travel and adventure that make for a nation's virility. Such results follow from Raquetts and Tennis, which the world's champion, Eustace H. Miles, discusses from Trailing the Seal-Rat, as did Dr. Holder, from following "The Wake of the Bird Laver, or Jaunting Trip" Puerto Rico on a Bicycle, Trailing in Shadow Brook, Hunting the Big Horn in the Colorado Desert, Overhauling Your own Yacht, Ascending Tahavus, Automobiling for Recreation, taking your Form in Golf from Champion Vardon, your opinion on Dogs from that veteran judge, Astley, and on Forest Preserves from Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester of the United States. These are some of the features of a number that is illustrated by the pencil and brush of Ernest Seton-Thompson, Arthur Henning, James L. Weston, Oliver Nugent, E. W. Sandys, and others.

## Easily Recognized.

At a spiritualistic seance a woman asks the spirit of her late husband to appear. Just then some one stumbles in the darkness in the hall outside the door and falls, making a great noise. "That's him!" exclaimed the anxious widow. "That's him, and drunk as usual!"—Humoristische Blaetter.

## Her Notice.

The Judge. Why do you refuse to pay the plaintiff for the four days she worked?

The Suburbanite. She left without giving a notice, your honor.

The Cook. Will you listen 'till I loise 'at him! After he tellin' him, your honor, just before O' packed me valise, that O' war goin'!—Puck.

## Inconsistent.

"You keep me waiting so long!" complained the customer. "Madam," said the worried grocer, who was economizing in his business by employing only one clerk, "ain't you the woman that was in here yesterday kicking about short weights?"—Chicago Tribune.

## Reciprocity.

Mr. Dinwiddle. "The United States may act as intermediary to restore peace between Great Britain and the Boers."

Mr. Van Broom. Then perhaps we could induce Queen Victoria or President Kruger to mediate in the Kentucky conflict.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

## A Fearful Foreboding.

"Are you a Boer sympathizer?" "No," answered Willie Washington; "I am not. Just think what a terrible calamity it would be if 'Oom Paul' were to become a hero and make his whiskers fashionable!"—Washington Star.

## Not Pleasant There.

Mr. Goodley—Don't you realize that in the whole world there is no place like home?

Hobo—Sure. That's the reason I'm so fond of travel.—Philadelphia Press.

Here is a new story about the bishop of Winchester, Dr. Randall Davidson. After a recent ecclesiastical gathering, as the clergy were trooping in to luncheon, one of the most pious observers, "Now to put a bridle on our appetites," "Now to put a bit between my teeth!" retorted the bishop.

## As It May Be in Chicago.

He kissed her tenderly at the door, but she still clung to him. "Most you do it?" she asked. "Yes," he replied firmly. "But think of the danger!" she urged. "I have thought of it," was the reply, "but it is my duty. Remember, I am doing it for you and the children rather than for myself. The risk is great, the chances are against me, but I must be courageous, even though it be necessary to deliberately place myself in peril. Farewell, Maggie, and be good to the children if I do not come back. No, dear reader, he was not going to South Africa; he was merely a non-union man going out to earn a little money in order to support his family.

## The Judge's Mistake.

Judge Rose of Alabama, retained the good will of his friends by the exercise of considerable mother-wit. One day, after giving some political advice to his neighbors, a gentleman said to him: "Judge, I can place no confidence in your advice. I remember at the beginning of the war, how confidently you assured us that the Yankees would be whipped in two months. Why, I heard you say that we could whip them with pop-guns!" "I did make that assertion," replied the judge, with dignity, "and I maintain it still. We could have whipped them with pop-guns but they wouldn't fight that way."

## "To be Sold."

Indignant Purchaser—See, here, sir. I don't want this horse you sold me. He balks. I can't get him over the bridge.

Jokey—That's the reason I sold him. Why did you come to me for the horse?

"I saw your advertisements in the paper."

"I thought so. I gave my reason for selling him."

"Yes. 'To be sold,' you stated, 'for no other reason than that the owner wants to go out of town.'"

"Well, if you can go out of town with him it will be more than I can do."

## A Good Joke.

Pickens County, Georgia, has a post-office named "Talking Rock." The origin of the name is thus stated: "Some one discovered in the vicinity a large stone, upon which had been painted the words, 'Turn me over.' It required considerable strength to accomplish this; and, when it was done, the command, 'Now turn me back, and let me fool somebody else,' was found painted on the underside of the stone."

## He Knew.

Two guests were seated at a table in a hotel, when a dog came up to them in a friendly manner and sat down by the side of one of them. This led the other to ask, "Is that your poodle?" "No," was the reply; "he belongs to the landlord, and a mighty cunning dog he is, too. Between us, he is a good deal smarter than his master."

"Yes," returned the first speaker, "there are such animals. I know. In fact, I once owned such a dog myself."

## Didn't Like It.

A teacher was endeavoring to find out the proficiency of her little friends in mental arithmetic, and took the following method of ascertaining what she desired to know: "Now, children," she said, "suppose I have two squash pies and divide one of them into 10 pieces and the other into 100 pieces, which would you rather have, a piece of the pie that was divided into 10 pieces or that cut into 100 pieces?" There was an absolute hush for a moment and then a little girl answered timidly: "One of the 100 pieces?" "Why?" "Well, please, ma'am, I don't like squash pie."

## Intellimox.

"My proudest boast," declared the lecturer, who expected his statement to be greeted with cheers, "is that I was one of the men behind the guns." "How many miles behind?" piped a voice from the gallery.—Philadelphia Press.

## Gracious.

Footman—Excuse me, baron, but I haven't received any wages for four months.

Baron—All right—I excuse you!

A nice young American girl who was engaged for service by a West Philadelphia family, being directed to leave a candlestick and candle in the lower hall for the master of the house, amused herself by piling a potato into the candle shape and sticking a clove into it for a wick. This she made ready with several matches for her employer, who, having turned out the gas, spent five minutes in vainly trying to light the potato candle. Then he stumbled up stairs in the dark and asked his wife to explain. She called upon the maid servant, who replied that it was so lonely there she wanted to be turned out the next day, when she would get her whole week's wages, and she adopted the candle expedient.

"What do you think about the Puerto Ricans?" "The Puerto Ricans are all right," answered Senator Sorghum. "We could scare them and make money easy if a lot of people in this country who insist on mixing in and talking about the United States constitution and national good faith and all that sort of thing would be quiet."—Washington Star.

Not an extreme rigor is sure to arm everything against it.

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## Growing Young.

President Eliot's sixty-sixth birthday reminds me of a story he told me a good many years ago at a Harvard alumni dinner in a form something like this:

"I cannot acknowledge that as the years go by I am growing old. I have evidence to the contrary. When I was a professor at Cambridge a few years after my graduation I learned that the students spoke of me habitually as 'Old Eliot.' A few nights ago on the other hand, I met a group of students in the street, and when I had passed them I heard one say to the other: 'I wonder where Charlie has been so late.'—Boston Journal.

## The Last Straw.

Hix. An acquaintance of mine patented an appliance to enable a girl to play two pianos at one time.

Dix. Did he make anything out of it?

Hix. Well, he made a move out of the town. His neighbors threatened to mob him.—Chicago News.

## The Folly of Information.

"When you first fell in love, did you feel wise or foolish?"

"Well, before I knew whether she would have me or not I felt wise, and after I proposed and knew she wouldn't have me I felt foolish."—Chicago Record.

## A New Name.

"Is it true that they are preaching sermons by telephone out in Indiana?"

"Yes. They don't call 'em telephones on Sunday."

"What do they call 'em?"

"Insomnia cure apparatus."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Agreed.

"The soil," remarked the economist, "is what supports us."

Here the lawyer admitted that land is the cause of three-fourths of the litigation, while the doctor did not deny that effluvia from the ground leads to much sickness.—Detroit Journal.

## Historical and Genealogical.

## Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be observed: 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all queries as brief as possible. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and the signature. Direct all communications to R. B. TILLEY, Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1900.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS, 1750-1800.

**NEWPORT, July 31, 1784.**  
Last Sunday arrived here the Brigantine *Mineva*, Capt. Benjamin Pearce from Charleston, South Carolina, with whom came passengers Lambert Luce, Esq., and Lady, John Gough, Esq., and Lady, Thomas Hooper, Esq., and Lady, Andrew Russell, Esq., Mrs. Read, Mrs. Shubrick, Mrs. Quash, Miss Read, and Miss Gough, of that city.

A London paper of May 4, says: "On the 27th of April, 1783, died on his passage from Bengal to Madras, that gallant and distinguished Officer Sir Eyre Coote, who may truly be said to have laid down his life for his King and Country."

This day arrived here from Boston Mrs. Hayley.

**EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNAL OF CONGRESS, APRIL 14, 1781.**

The delegates of the state of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, having informed Congress that the legislature of said state, at their session in February last, passed the following resolutions, to wit:

"Resolved, That the delegates of this state be, and they are hereby instructed to use their influence to obtain a recess of Congress as soon as the national business will possibly admit.

It is further voted; that the delegates of this state request that honorable body to adjourn and convene at Rhode Island in the course of the next year, or as soon as may be convenient; and that Congress be informed, that if the aforesaid request shall be acceded to, this state will prepare suitable buildings for their accommodation. And thereupon moved,

"That on the 26th day of May next, the President adjourn this Congress until the 26th day of October next, then to meet at Newport, in the state of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and if a sufficient number of members to form a house should not then meet, that all the business before this Congress unfinished at the time of said adjournment, be referred to the United States in Congress, who shall be assembled at said Newport, on the first Monday in November next.

A motion was made and seconded, to strike out the words "then to meet at Newport, in the state of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," and afterwards the words "at said Newport." And on the question, shall those words stand? it passed in the negative, and the words were struck out.

A motion was then made and seconded, in lieu of the words struck out, to insert, "to meet at Philadelphia." And on the question, to agree to this, it passed in the negative.

A motion was then made and seconded, to postpone the further consideration of the motion under debate, in order to take up the following: That the states of Maryland, and Virginia be informed, that provided they will advance the United States pounds, for erecting the necessary building for the reception of Congress at or near Georgetown at the falls of Potomack, it shall be allowed them in the regulations made on them for the year 1791 by the United States in Congress assembled. And on the question to postpone for the purpose above mentioned, it passed in the negative.

A motion was then made and seconded, in lieu of the words struck out, to insert, "to meet at Trenton, in the state of New Jersey, agreeable to their act of the 21st of October last." And on the question to agree to this, it was resolved in the affirmative. Newport Mercury July 31, 1784.

## NOTES.

**CORRECTION. 1179. HAILE**—Who were the parents of Barnard Haile, Sr., and who was his wife, —the mother of Elizabeth Haile?—J. M. T.

**CORRECTION. 1180. WHEATON**—Did Isaac and Deborah (Hillard) Wheaton, married at Little Compton, R. I., January 29, 1719, have a daughter Deborah, who married Barnard Hill, Jr., born 1732?—J. M. T.

## QUERIES.

**1187. POOLE**—Samuel Poole, died 1699, probably at Weymouth, Mass. He mentioned wife Mary in his will. Does any one know the maiden name of his wife? They had daughter Mary, born November 29, 1668, and a son William. I do not know the date of his birth. Can any one tell me whom these children married, and if they had any families?

Ruth Poole, of Joseph of Weymouth, Mass., born May 6, 1710, married, March 9, 1732, Josiah Beal. Who was he, and what was his ancestry? I should like a list of their children, if there were any, with dates of birth, marriage and death.—L. E.

**1188. SCAMMON**—Humphrey Scammon, born about 1640, died January, 1727-8, had wife Elizabeth. —What was her maiden name? In his will he named five children, Humphrey, Elizabeth, Mary, Rebecca and Samuel. Did these children marry? Who can give me the names of their husbands and wives? I think Rebecca married Billings. Any information in regard to him gladly received.—A. C.

**1189. SAVAGE**—John Savage, of Middletown, Conn., son of John, was born December 2, 1652. When did he marry? His brother Thomas was born September 10, 1659, died December of the same year. Did he have any more brothers?—O. N.

**1190. NASON**—In the muster roll of Captain Jonathan Eddy's Company, Mass., 1759, at Fort Cumberland, are Thomas and Nathaniel Nason. Can any one tell me from what town they came, and who their brothers and sisters were, also their children, if they had any?—E. Y.

1191. EDDY—Who was Susannah Paddock, wife of John Eddy, of Plymouth, Mass.? They were married November 12, 1665, and she died March 14, 1671. He married second Deliverance Owen, of Braintree, Mass., May 1, 1672. She survived him, and married Smith. Who was he, and what was his ancestry? I should be glad to know the parentage of Deliverance Owen, also.—P. A.

1192. ROGERS—Who was the Samuel Rogers, to whom land was granted on the Penobscot River, 1791? He is entered on the rate bill as a non-resident.—N. R.

1193. COOK—William Cook, of Orington (Maine), and Nancy Cogswell, of Edlington Plantation, on the Penobscot River, were married in 1799. Who can give me information about either of them?—N. R.

1194. WARE—Dr. William Ware, of John and Mehitable (Chapin) Ware, of Wrentham, Mass., born July 4, 1697, married first Zebiah Sweeting, of Lewis and Zebiah Sweeting, second Anna Hodges, third Lydia. I am in search of the ancestry of the second wife Anna Hodges, and the third wife, Lydia. Anna Hodges was married September 27, 1733, died June 25, 1755, aged 51 years. Of the third wife, I know nothing except that she was named in her husband's will. Dr. Ware died in Dighton, Mass. His grave-stone says "Dr. William Ware, died June 11, 1781, aged 67 years, lacking 22 days."—G. J. C.

1195. ROGERS. KELLIGER. JENKS. PAIX—In a "Return of the Refugees of Nova Scotia, who left that Province in the year 1776, with their former and present places of Residence in the United States of Elsewhere, June, 1785," are the following from Rhode Island: Captain Samuel Rogers, George Rogers, Captain Mr. Kelliger (Amos), John Kelliger, David Jenks, Christopher Paix. Who can tell me who they were, and put me on the track of their ancestry?—N. R.

1196. KOLLOCK—Has any one investigated the New England Kollock family? Can some one tell me where a Cornelius Kollock, who married at Dorchester, Mass., September 26, 1723, Jerusha, daughter of Ebenezer and Jerusha Billings, connects with the Delaware family? They had two children, Cornelius and Royal, both born at Dorchester, Mass.—M. D.

1197. JENNINGS. LITTLE—What was the ancestry of Joanna Little, born September 13, 1746, married June 17, 1762, Zebulon Jennings, of Zebulon and Sarah (—) Jennings. He was born in New Jersey, November 28, 1785, died October 16, 1776, and was buried in Westfield, N. J. They had six children: Sarah, Henry, Ezekiah, Jonathan, Susannah and Jacob. Does any one know the maiden name of Sarah, wife of the elder Zebulon Jennings? He was born about 1709, died 1777, and buried at Westfield, N. J. His first wife was the said Sarah. She was born about 1724, died March 31, 1770, and Zebulon who married Joanna Little was their only child. After her death, Zebulon married Rebecca Spire, but had no children. He was one of the first to come to Westfield, which was set off from the township Elizabeth, January 27, 1791. He was an elder of the Presbyterian Church there, February 1781.—C. W.

1198. CORNELL—I would like to know the ancestry of Caroline Brayton Cornell, born 1812, died 1881. She was daughter of Benjamin Cornell and Sarah Brayton. His middle name may have been Clark. His mother's name was Clemence. Benjamin lived in Newport, R. I., until his death, and was a cabinet maker, and a zealous Methodist class leader. Sarah got a divorce from him in Providence. He died about 1821. His mother lived many years after. Her home was near the State House in Newport, a small cottage. In some way she was related to the Buttricks. She had a half pew in the Baptist Church.—J. C.

1199. HOLMES—Can not some one tell about the family of Holmes, who came from Massachusetts to Rehoboth, Newport, R. I., and Stonington, Conn.? Is there any history or genealogy in existence, telling of the Holmes family of the above mentioned localities?—E. A. S.

1200. STILLMAN—Can E. C. S. of query 682, of July 29, 1899, an Stillman, tell me the parentage of Martha Stillman, who may have been born between 1741 and 1752, either in Connecticut or Sandfield, Mass., and which place many families went from, to Wethersfield, Colechester, and Norwich, Conn. She married before 1769 Thomas T. Tilden, of Connecticut. Any information or clues greatly appreciated.—E. A. S.

1201. WHITING—Mary Whiting, of Charles and Elizabeth (Bradford) Whiting, married Gardner, of Hingham, Mass. She was born 1711, but I have not the dates of her marriage and death. Can any one supply them? Also, who was her husband? What was his parentage, and what were the dates of his birth and death?—H. N.

1202. PRIOR—What was the ancestry of Benjamin Prior, of Duxbury, Mass., who married 1697, Bethiah Pratt, born 1679, daughter of Jonathan and Abigail (Wood) Pratt, of Plymouth, Mass.? Was Joshua Prior, who married 1735, Mary Burnham, of Norwich, Conn., related to the above Benjamin? Joshua and Mary (Burnham) Prior had the following children: —Mary, Elizabeth, Lydia, Elisha, Joshua, Joseph, Benjamin, John, Simon. When were these children born? I also lack the dates of their death. Did any of them marry? If so, whom, and did they have children?—W. O. H.

## ANSWERS.

1002. MACKEE—If J. C. S. will look in Arnold's Vital Records of Rhode Island, Westerly, he will find this marriage: Ichabod Hurdick, of Rehoboth, and Bathsheba Mackee, of John and Bathsheba, married by John Taylor, Justice, February 6, 1784. I do not know the parents of Bathsheba (—) Mackee. It is possible that she was the daughter of John and Mary (Bebee) Clarke. They had a daughter Bathsheba, who seems to be the only possible one among the Westerly records, but there is no proof.—E. M. T.

Mrs. Timothy Peckham, who has been seriously ill at her residence on Walnut street, is slowly improving in health.

## Jamesstown.

Wednesday was an ideal day for the town meeting and the attendance was good, as considerable interest was felt in the town's affairs. Rumors of a second ticket for ferry company directors were rife and were found to be correct. There was also a contest on for a place in the town council.

The officers elected were as follows: Senator—Thomas G. Carr, Representative—John J. Watson, Jr., Town Council—Amos L. Peckham, Henry H. Tucker, D. C. Watson, George Peckham, John E. Brayman.

Town Directors of the ferry company—Frederick Anthony, C. E. Weedon, John E. Watson.

Overseer of the Poor—G. A. Clarke, Fence Viewers—Gideon Latham, David T. Briggs, Peleg P. Brown, Corder of Wood—William B. Gill, Packers of Fish—Clarence H. King, Abbott Chandler, Pound Keeper—William H. Severance.

Constable—Abbot Chandler.

Appropriations were voted as follows: \$1,000 for a crushed stone road from Howland avenue to the West Ferry; \$400 for the purchase of horses for the fire department; state tax \$3,641.62; schools \$2,200; roads \$2,000; town beach \$300; fire department \$250; \$155 for special use of the department; \$500 for a fire department stable.

The bond proposition was more successful than those in Newport. \$30,000

## THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

## Notice of Applications for Liquor Licenses.

AT THE MEETING of the board of License Commissioners of the City of Newport, held on Saturday, March 31, 1900, the following-named persons made application for liquor licenses under the provision of Chapter 102 of the General Laws of the State of Rhode Island, to wit:

**FIRST CLASS.**  
Corbett, Patrick H., 683 Thames street.  
Deanton, C. F., 20 Kinsley wharf.  
Garrettson, F. & Co., 10 and 20 Washington square.  
Horgan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Sayer Bros., 26 Thames street.  
Sullivan, Dennis W., 18 and 20 Kinsley wharf.  
Sheehan, Patrick, 70 West Broadway.

**SECOND CLASS.**  
Alexander, John, 21 State street.  
Atwood, John C., 25 Thames street.  
Barry, Lawrence J., 60 Thames street.  
Brennan, John, 50 and 100 Bath road.  
Buckley, Daniel, 31 Thames street.  
Burke, Patrick R., 1 West Broadway.  
Burke, David J., 23 West Broadway.  
Burkeshaw, Dexter B., 24 Thames street.  
Brown, George, 80 Long wharf.  
Cohen, Joseph, 31 Long wharf.  
Coffee, Daniel J., 80 West Broadway.  
Conneely, James A., 60 Thames street.  
Conneely, James A., 45 Spring street.  
Cronin, Hugh, 11 Long wharf.  
Condon, John J., 55 Long wharf.  
Connell, Patrick, 12 Bursdale avenue.  
Conolly, James, 8 Kinsley wharf.  
Cronin, Michael, 22 Kinsley wharf.  
Cronin, John, 22 Kinsley wharf.  
Cronin, Joseph, 22 Kinsley wharf.  
Cronin, John, 22 Kinsley wharf.  
Cronin, John, 22 Kinsley wharf.  
Cronin, John, 22 Kinsley wharf.

**THIRD CLASS.**  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.

**FOURTH CLASS.**  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.

**FIFTH CLASS.**  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.

**SIXTH CLASS.**  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.  
Hogan, Patrick H., 221 Thames street.

The Board of License Commissioners will be in session at their office in the Mercury Building, on Monday, April 23, 1900, at 12 M., and will be glad to be given for recommendations to be made, before meeting upon said day.

EUGENE C. O'NEILL, Clerk.

In bonds was voted to take up the floating debt, cover the road appropriation and take up a note of \$25,000. The tax rate was fixed at 50 cents on \$100.

Mrs. Timothy Mullaney died at her residence on West Broadway Monday morning. She was one of the oldest and best known members of St. Joseph's parish and had a wide circle of friends. Funeral services were held from St. Joseph's church Wednesday morning.

## Too Dry.

Mother—How did papa's new book get in this condition?  
Bobby—Why, mamma, I heard papa say last night that the book was too dry for him. So I put it in the bath tub and let the water run.

## Mortgagee's Sale.

TO WILLIAM GODDARD, the heirs of MARIA GODDARD, deceased, and all other persons interested in the premises, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by the said William Goddard and Maria Goddard to the said William Goddard, dated September 25, 1899, and recorded in Land Evidence of the town of Tiverton, R. I., in Book 33, pages 318-319, which said mortgage has since been duly assigned to Currie A. Chace, there having been breach in performance of the condition mentioned in said mortgage, there will be sold by public auction on the premises, on

**MONDAY, April 30, 1900,**  
at 2 o'clock p. m., all and singular, the premises described in said mortgage deed as follows, viz: A certain tract of land with the buildings thereon, situate in said Tiverton town, and bounded as follows: Northernly, by a contemplated forty foot street, here called Hillon street, fifty feet; Easternly, by land now or formerly of George N. Barfick and William E. M. Chace, one hundred and twenty-five feet; Southernly, by land formerly of Augustus Chace, fifty feet; and Westernly, by land now or formerly of said Barfick and William E. M. Chace, one hundred and twenty-five feet, and all and singular, the premises containing twenty-two and 65-100 rods of land more or less, and is Lot No. Eight on plan of land situate in said Tiverton surveyed for said William Goddard and Maria Goddard in 1892, and being the same premises as conveyed to said Currie A. Chace, by deed of said Barfick and Chace, dated August 20, 1899, recorded with the Registry of Deeds, in Book 33, pages 318-319, and 36 and 37. Said premises will be sold subject to all unpaid taxes. Terms at sale.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of her intention to bid at said sale.

**CARRIE A. CHACE,**  
Assignee of Mortgage.

## Mortgagee's Sale of Real Estate.

TO ALGUNE LE ROUEFF, formerly ALGUNE LE ROUEFF, and the heirs of Henry Buron and all other persons interested in the premises, notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by the said Henry Buron and Algune Le Roueff, her wife, conveying in her own right to Thomas H. Buron, dated September 25th, A. D. 1892, and recorded with Tiverton, R. I., Registry of Deeds, Book 33, pages 318-319, and 36 and 37. Said premises will be sold subject to all unpaid taxes. Terms at sale.

**MONDAY April 16, 1900,**  
at 2 o'clock p. m., all and singular, that portion of the premises described in said mortgage deed, which has not been released by the mortgagee, namely: A certain tract of land with buildings and improvements thereon, situate in said Tiverton, and bounded and described as follows: Northernly, by land formerly of William Pomeroy 185-100 feet; Easternly, by land released by this mortgagee September 24, 1899, 100 feet; Southernly, by Hooker street, 125-100 feet; and Westernly, by Hooker street, 125-100 feet, comprising 89-100 square rods of land, more or less. Said premises will be sold subject to all unpaid taxes. Terms at sale.

**THOMAS H. BURTON,**  
Mortgagee.

At the special session of the Court of the Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Thursday, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m.

**AMORY AUSTIN,** Guardian of the person and estate of

**MARY T. AUSTIN,**

of full age of Newport, presents his fifth annual account of the estate of said Mary T. Austin, and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the Newport Mercury, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

**DUNCAN A. HAZARD,**  
Probate Clerk.

**SPRING OF 1900.**

**NEW CARPETS**

**WALL PAPERS.**

Large and Choice Collection, at

**LOWEST PRICES.**

**W. C. Cozzens & Co.,**

133 THAMES STREET.

**For Rent.**

Good rooms in the Mercury Building, either furnished or unfurnished. Possession given on April 1st.

Enquire at the

**MERCURY OFFICE.**

## Tiverton.

Nonquit change will give an entertainment of music, drama, readings, etc., on Friday evening, April 13th.

**INDUSTRIAL**

**Trust Company,**

**NEWPORT BRANCH.**

Banking Rooms, National Bank of R. I.

**CAPITAL, \$1,000,000**

**SURPLUS, 521,849.29**

Transacts a general banking and Trust business. Interest paid on accounts subject to check. Money also received on Participation Account.

Authorized by law to accept trusts and to act as executor, administrator, guardian, etc.

Trustees, Executors, Administrators, Guardians and Assignees depositing money or property of their estates with this Company are exempt by law from all personal liability.

Correspondence and interviews invited.

**THOMAS P. PECKHAM,**

Manager.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS.**

Frederick Tompkins, Angus McLeod, Chairman, Thomas P. Peckham, Theodore K. Gibbs, George H. Chase, Henry A. C. Taylor.

**OFFICE OF THE**

**CITY SEALER**

**Weights & Measures.**

**CITY WHARF,**

**NEWPORT, R. I., March 21, 1900.**

I hereby give notice as required by law, to all persons engaged in the trade of buying and selling, or as a public weigher, who use Weights and Measures, to bring into the Sealer's office within one month from the first day of April, 1900, for examination, in the trade of buying and selling, or of selling, or as a public weigher, who shall use, or permit to be used for him, or have in his possession at his place of business, or upon any vehicle, or other vehicle which is used by him in carrying on his business, or upon his person while engaged in his business, any weight, measure, balance or scale, after it has been duly sealed, so that it does not conform to the United States Standard, and every such person, who shall fail to do so, shall be liable to a fine of not more than five dollars, or imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

An Act in amendment of Chapter 106 of the General Laws, passed February 26th, 1899.

S22. In every person engaged in the trade of buying and selling, or of selling, or as a public weigher, who shall use, or permit to be used for him, or have in his possession at his place of business, or upon any vehicle, or other vehicle which is used by him in carrying on his business, or upon his person while engaged in his business, any weight, measure, balance or scale, after it has been duly sealed, so that it does not conform to the United States Standard, and every such person, who shall fail to do so, shall be liable to a fine of not more than five dollars, or imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Attest my hand and the seal of the City of Newport, this 21st day of March, A. D. 1900.

**GEORGE H. TAYLOR,**  
City Sealer.

All measures, both dry and wet, must be brought to the Sealer's Office. Where it is not convenient for dealers to bring, in their scales and weights, a week at least, before the expiration of one month notice as above.

**GEORGE H. TAYLOR,**  
City Sealer.

**At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 27th day of March, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m.**

**ANDREW K. McMAHON,** administrator on the estate of

**THOMAS LINCOLN alias THOMAS LINCOLN,**

late of Newport, deceased, presents his account of administration on said estate showing distribution as ordered and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the Newport Mercury, once a week at least, for fourteen days.

**DUNCAN A. HAZARD,**  
Probate Clerk.

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